"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds becoming easterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,061. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.09; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

Page 3.

Ernest O. Chamberlin, managing editor of The Evening World, died at his home, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, last night, from an attack of pneumonia, induced by overwork.

Ninety-five per cent. of the furniture makers in the United States are said to be forming a trust. The capital stock will be $12,000,000 and the headquarters of the concern will be in Chicago.

Page 4.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers telegraphed yesterday a long list of suitable yachts and other vessels to Washington.

The Eagle, Hornet, and Hawk, of the Mosquito fleet, all formerly yachts, sailed from here yesterday to join the squadron at Key West. They are all in fighting trim. Other warships at the navy yard are ready for orders to put to sea. The gunboat Annapolis is thought to have passed out quietly.

Page 5.

Rates for marine war insurance were firmer yesterday.

W. E. Connor and others have made plans to raise a regiment in the Wall Street district.

The New Yorks easily defeated the Bostons at the Polo Grounds yesterday through superior all-around playing.

All preparations were finished yesterday for the movement of troops from Governors Island and Fort Hamilton to the South at noon to-day.

Page 7.

The annual memorial service of Sorosis was held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

The Seidl Society is planning a concert in memory of Anton Seidl. It will be held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on May 2.

The Congregation Adath Israel's fair was formally opened by Randolph Guggenheimer at the Grand Central Palace last night.

Policeman J. J. McAuliffe was placed on trial before Recorder Goff on charges of assault. The defendant's lawyer's clerk angered the Recorder by asking for an adjournment.

Miss Edith Seymour Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, and Edward de Clifford Chisholm were married yesterday at the bride's home, 11 East Sixty-third Street, the Rev. John Wesley Brown officiating.

The annual exhibit of competitive caricatures made by the Society of American Fakirs, an Art Students' League organization, was opened to the press yesterday. Considerable sympathy with Cuba was manifested in the pictures.

Capt. Schwalbe of the Old Guard Association has sent out a circular at the instance of Gen. Butterfield withdrawing his criticism of President McKinley, and acknowledging that it was issued without authority. Gen. Butterfield has written a letter repudiating the utterances.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski in a lecture before the National Civic Club, in Brooklyn, declared that he believed the Maine was blown up by a Spanish mine. Many members who do not believe in Spain's guilt bombarded him with questions, but he gave prompt and spirited answers. He was applauded enthusiastically by the majority of his audience.

Page 9.

The Board of Classification of the General Appraisers decided yesterday that "Italian cloth" should be dutiable as a manufacture of wool.

American Tobacco Company stock rose sharply yesterday on rumors of investments by capitalists and reports of a big capitalization scheme.

The special committee of the Transcontinental railroad lines on Northwestern passenger rates has made a report on its fruitless efforts for peace.

Wheat in Chicago felt the heavy liquidation of last week and was easier. Most of the trading was in July, which advanced to 87⅛ cents, and then fell off to 85¾ cents.

Contractors on city work called on the Controller yesterday and were informed by him that no money would be paid out to them till the debt limit question was settled.

Page 10.

Thomas C. Felton, son of Cornelius C. Felton, a former professor and President of Harvard University, committed suicide by shooting himself in Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on Wednesday last.

Page 11.

Thomas McCannon's foot was caught in a cattle guard on the Lehigh Valley tracks, and while he was trying to extricate it he was killed by an express train.

A farmhouse, with its barn and other buildings, was burned at Herrick, L. I., yesterday morning. The charred body of a man was found in the ruins, and was supposed to be that of the husband of Mrs. Kiefer, who owned the farm. It is believed that he started the flames.

Page 12.

Alfred Leitzenger shot the woman he loved because of her refusal to marry him. He then shot himself, and may die.

Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers testified in her own behalf yesterday at the inquiry which is being made regarding her sanity.

"The" Allen was placed on trial on a charge of maintaining a poolroom, and Detective Baits testified that he made bets on horses in the defendant's place.

Gen. William Booth arrived here yesterday and was enthusiastically greeted. He said in event of war he might send a division of the Salvation Army to Cuba.

Richard Croker has put his political house in order for his absence in England, and last night his close friends were elected to the Tammany Society's Board of Sachems.

A prisoner about to be committed for non-support stabbed his wife before Magistrate Brann and would have killed her had not the court officers quickly interfered.

Founders' Day was celebrated at the New York University with games and speechmaking. The team to represent the university at the Philadelphia relay race on April 30 was chosen.

Albert Plumb, a schoolboy, has disappeared. He had been playing truant, and on the statement of a companion, jumped into the river last Friday because he feared his father would punish him.

As an illustration of police activity on Sunday, Officer Knittle commended himself to his superiors by arresting, in company with other officers, over twenty persons on the east side for various offenses, largely trivial.

Frederick G. Isles identified William Hepburn in the Astor House rotunda as the mysterious "Col. Webster," while the latter was eating dinner. Much excitement and a denial by Hepburn as to his identity with the "Colonel" followed. Mr. Marean says Hepburn will be arrested to-day.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out of Town Buyers—Page 5.
Marine News and Foreign Mails—Page 4.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
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WEYLER MAY COMMAND IN CUBA

Believed in Madrid that He Will Be Made Chief.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Several influential and outspoken journals believe that in the event of war Lieut. Gen. Weyler will be placed in the chief command in Cuba.

"I learn that a member of the Cortes intends to make a proposal in that sense, but [illegible]

MADRID IS PESSIMISTIC

Gloomy View of the Situation Causes a Fresh and Heavy Fall on the Bourse.

A CABINET COUNCIL HELD

Speech from Throne, Calling Upon the People to Rally Around King and Government in Order to Save the Country, Approved.

MADRID, April 18.—Governmental and diplomatic circles are anxiously expecting developments at Washington, whence no definite information has been received to-day.

The general feeling of pessimism increases; and it is proved by the fresh and heavy drop on the Bourse to-day and the corresponding rise of exchange.

The city is quiet.

The Cabinet Council met this afternoon to discuss the text of the speech from the throne, to elect a number of life Senators, and to settle other Parliamentary details for the forthcoming session. After reading the last dispatches received by Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister; Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, the Council approved the speech from the throne as drafted.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at 10 o'clock last night, says:

"During the day the outlook has become much worse, and very gloomy views are generally entertained. A few persons, more optimistic than the majority, trust that in a few days' time the prevailing tension may be lessened. It is the general belief, however, that a rupture is imminent.

"The Cabinet Council met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The session lasted three hours. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, submitted a draft of the speech from the throne.

Outline of the Speech.

"The speech makes an appeal to the highest patriotism of the nation. It summarizes the international problem and points out that Spain has always presented an accommodating front in everything which did not diminish her sovereignty, though she only agreed to grant a cessation of hostilities in Cuba when the Pope made his request and the powers joined in counseling it. It appeals to the Spanish people to rally around the young King in order to save the country, and to grant to the Government everything which may be necessary and urgent to defend the national honor and integrity.

"I am informed that, although the speech is now definitely drawn up, it may still be modified; but, in any case, Señor Sagasta will to-morrow morning deliver it to the Queen Regent, who will open Parliament, accompanied by the King and the Infanta Isabel. The opening ceremony is expected to be of an exceedingly interesting nature in view of the crisis.

"The Cabinet to-day discussed various dispatches relating to the Cuban question and the attitude of the United States. Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies, read a dispatch from Gen. Blanco containing unfavorable news with regard to the attitude of the Cuban rebels. It seems that when the American Senate commenced the discussion of and voted in favor of the recognition of Cuban independence the rebels abandoned their intention of yielding to Spain in return for a broader measure of autonomy, and there is a general popular distrust here as to any outcome of the negotiations with the rebels.

"News respecting the progress of events in America is anxiously awaited, but in any case the Government will maintain a firm attitude and will act energetically. It is pointed out that weaknesses at the present time will be fraught with the utmost danger. The debate in the Spanish Chambers will be commenced either Saturday or Monday next."

Plan for Parliamentary Harmony.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard wires:

"The Cabinet has decided that the Senate shall be presided over by Señor Montero Rios, and the Congress (the lower house of the Cortes) will be presided over by Marquis Vega d'Armijo. Señor Sagasta will give the various sections of the Parliamentary Opposition a share in the grand committees and among the Vice Presidents and Secretaries in both houses, his desire being to promote harmony between all Spanish parties in such critical circumstances, especially as grounds exist for apprehending obstruction from extremists like the Carlists, the Republicans, and the friends of Weyler and Romero Robledo. Precedence will be given to ways and means and to the financial projects which the Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver, has been drawing up.

"Amid the gloomy impressions prevailing there is still some hope entertained of an understanding being arrived at between the Cuban Autonomists and the Separatists on conditions acceptable to Spain. This explains the profound indignation which has been caused by the resolutions voted in the American Senate, disclaiming all design of annexation of the island with a view to encouraging the Cubans to persevere in the struggle for independence and with a further view to averting action by the European powers."

Pacific Solution Deemed Impossible.

The Times's correspondent in Madrid telegraphs:

"It is known in diplomatic circles here that European diplomacy is making a despairing effort to preserve peace, but nothing is expected to come of it among those whose political forecasts are worth serious consideration. I cannot find any one in such quarters sanguine enough to believe that a pacific solution is still possible.

"The successive moves in the complicated game of party politics at Washington are, of course, followed here with the keenest interest, but there are no illusions as to the final result. The outcome must be some form of intervention which Spain cannot possibly admit.

"It is a matter of comparative indifference to the Spanish people whether the policy of the United States is one of immediate annexation or of liberation. It aims at least at the destruction of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Spain cannot tamely give up her sovereign rights without a struggle. On that point all parties are agreed, and all are ready to sink their differences and to support the Government loyally in its defense of the National honor. With a clear perception of what the ultimate issue of the struggle must be, they remain firm in their resolve of resistance to the utmost, coute que coute."

EAGER TO FIGHT FOR SPAIN.

Foreign Officers Offer Their Services—Question of Privateering.

LONDON, April 18.—According to a dispatch from Madrid many Swedish, Brazilian, and other foreign officers are offering their services to Spain.

The next meeting of the Spanish Cabinet, the dispatch adds, will discuss the question of privateering.

MADRID, April 18.—El Epoca, (Conservative,) discussing the question of privateering, says:

"Spain cannot lawfully be prevented by Europe from employing the right, having reserved her liberty of action at the time of the declaration of Paris."

Jamaica Authorities Buying Coal.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 18.—The British authorities, although they had 6,000 tons of coal here, bought 2,900 additional tons to-day. They have options on two cargoes of vessels of the Atlas Line. These purchases and negotiations are connected with the increase of the British fleet in these waters, in view of the expected war between Spain and the United States.

Long Island R. R. "Hampton Special" [illegible]

WOODFORD READY TO LEAVE.

Americans in Spain Warned to Make a Hasty Exit from the Country—Senor Polo Quiet.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It was said at the State Department to-day that Minister Woodford has completed his arrangements to leave Madrid at a moment's notice. He has arranged to turn over the archives of the American Legation and the interests of American subjects to the custody of the British diplomatic representative at the capital. All that is needed in the way of preparation is the procuring of passports, and these may be handed to him as soon as Spain learns that Congress has passed the resolution directing forcible intervention in Cuba.

It is not expected, however, that the Spanish Government will take positive action in this matter until it receives the ultimatum from President McKinley. As this is expected to be sent to-morrow, Minister Woodford may be on his return home very shortly.

Arrangements have also been made within the last few days to get all Americans out of Spain. The Consuls have been kept fully advised of the strained relations between the two countries and have been counselled to be ready to leave their posts whenever notified to do so. All of these commercial representatives are now ready to leave at once, and they may abandon Spain as soon as the ultimatum is delivered at Madrid.

The Minister and the several Consuls have advised all American citizens that they may have to leave the kingdom in a few days, and the State Department is informed that the exodus can be made in short order when war can no longer be delayed.

Spain is not a favorite field for American tourists or residents, and there are fewer in that country now than usual, owing to the ill-feeling of the natives toward Americans and to their peculiarly naive way of expressing their dislike by tearing down Consular escutcheons, trampling on the flag, and reviling American citizens in the streets. It will not be difficult, therefore, to get the few Americans out of the country.

The only tidings that the department has received from Minister Woodford in the last two days were in regard to the assault of the mob on the Consulate in Malaga. That incident has been so completely overshadowed by the war cloud that it has been lost sight of, and is already forgotten. Diplomatically speaking, the incident is closed, but it would have created considerable tension between the two countries if it had come at a different time. Señor Polo has kept remarkably quiet, except in the foreign press. The State Department has heard nothing from him, and does not expect to hear anything from him until he asks for his passports or they are handed to him.

THE SPANISH EXODUS.

Colony at Tampa Leaves for Havana—Preparations for Departure at Other Points.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Acting under instructions from the Spanish Minister here, the Spanish Consuls in various parts of the country are making arrangements for the departure of the Spanish colonies in their several localities. The movement is a precautionary one, as the departure of such large colonies, it is feared, would be attended with difficulty and danger after hostilities had begun.

The first actual move of a colony occurred to-day, when the 400 Spanish residents of Tampa, Fla., left on a steamer chartered to carry them to Havana.

Arrangements have been concluded for the departure of the Spanish residents of Boston, about thirty in number, and the colony in New York. The start from the latter place will be on Wednesday, a steamer having been chartered for this service.

The Spanish officials at Philadelphia and many other points are taking a register of all Spaniards within their jurisdiction. This is not a census, as that was taken Dec. 21 last, but is for the special purpose of learning the number of those who desire to leave at once.

The Spanish Government pays the expenses of all those who go to Cuba or other Spanish ports, but those who prefer to seek asylum in Mexico or Canada will have to go at their own expense. Most of those leaving Boston and other ports for Spanish territory are able-bodied young men who will be available for military service.

Passports were issued to thirty Spaniards at the office of the Spanish Consul General, in this city, yesterday. Many more called at the office, however. Of the Spaniards in the city, it was said that 150 were out of employment, and these, if they request it, will be sent to Havana at the expense of the Spanish Government. Regarding the report that 150 Spaniards would sail to-morrow for Havana on the steamship Panama, officials of the Compania Trasatlantica Española said that only two Spaniards had booked up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

ACTIVITY AT PUERTO RICO.

ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS, West Indies, April 18.—To-day's advices from San Juan, Puerto Rico, report that the excitement in the island is increasing, and the inhabitants are deserting the coast for the interior.

Military drills and activity continue. A battalion of Spanish troops has arrived there from Cuba, and others are expected soon. A deposit of explosives is being prepared for San Juan Harbor, and the work on the mines outside the harbor goes forward steadily.

Food prices have doubled, and there is great dissatisfaction among the poor, as starvation is feared.

The Spanish cruisers Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, which left on the 9th to join the torpedo flotilla, are expected to return to San Juan with the flotilla; many people are leaving the island.

No business is being done. The local situation is very grave. At the town of Carolins there has been a labor uprising and troops have been sent to maintain order.

SPAIN SEEKS A LOAN IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 18.—It is reported in the city that the Government of Spain has been in communication with leading financial houses here, including the Rothschilds, in an effort to raise a loan of £4,000,000 ($20,000,000) on the security of the Almaden Mines.

The Rothschilds decline to confirm or deny the rumor.

Gen. Azcarraga Arrives in Madrid.

LONDON, April 18.—Gen. Marcelo de Azcarraga, the former Minister of War and Prime Minister, has, a special dispatch from Madrid announces, arrived at the Spanish capital in order to attend the meeting of the Cortes. He is quoted as declaring that war is inevitable.

SPAIN'S NATIONAL FUND.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Two aristocratic families of Barcelona have contributed $500,000 to the national subscription for the navy. The Province of Viscaya has contributed 10,000,000 pesetas.

"The Integrist or Anti-Monarchical Party will hand over the independent subscription it is raising to the Government in case of war; but should there be no hostilities, the money will be presented to Don Carlos."

ANTI-AMERICAN RIOTS.

LONDON, April 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says a telegram received there from Malaga reports a resumption of the riots at Malaga yesterday, that the American Consul's negro servant was killed, and many persons in the crowd were wounded.

A dispatch from Madrid says that leaflets inciting a popular demonstration have been seized there.

BARCELONA, April 18.—Although Sunday morning passed quietly here, there was a demonstration yesterday evening when the crowds which gathered in front of the newspaper offices read the latest announcements of the action taken by the United States Senate in regard to Cuba.

After it became known that the Senate resolution had been adopted there was a scene of the greatest excitement and patriotic shouts were raised on all sides.

When the students heard the news, on leaving the theatres, they paraded the streets, cheering for Spain, and made an attempt to reach the United States Consulate. The authorities, however, had taken precautions, and those who took part in the disturbance were dispersed.

Merrill [illegible] mandolins and guitars. [illegible] Av.—Adv.

VALENCIA, April 18.—There were renewed disturbances here yesterday, in which the women participated. Before order was restored the gendarmes were compelled to make two charges upon the mob.

FORTIFYING THE CANARIES.

Large Reinforcements of Troops Expected—Churches Being Used for Military Purposes.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, April 18.—The Spanish authorities have acquired all the principal warehouses at this place and at the Grand Canary for the accommodation of the large reinforcements of troops expected here, and to hold the stores which are also about due to arrive.

About 6,000 additional troops are expected here, and it is said that a similar number of men will in all probability be sent to the Grand Canary.

At Las Palmas large quantities of grain have been massed and more cargoes are on their way here.

Even the churches are to be used for military purposes, and the strength of the fortifications is being increased. Work on the latter has been in progress for some time past, and heavy guns have just been mounted at the chief land battery, which is situated on a promontory commanding the town and harbor.

CARLISTS IN ENGLAND ACTIVE.

LONDON, April 18.—The supporters in England of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, headed by the Earl of Ashburnham, are actively preparing for emergencies. Every detail has been arranged to seize a propitious moment for action.

The local Carlists are convinced that the present Spanish dynasty is doomed, and that Spain will be forced to choose between republicanism and Don Carlos. They say that the only chance of the present dynasty is a successful war against the United States, the possibility of which is scouted.

Fighting in the Philippines.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs: "News of fresh encounters in the Province of Cebu, in the Philippines, has been received by the Government, thus proving the existence of revolutionary centres in that district."

Spanish Fours Decline.

LONDON, April 18.—American securities opened steady on the Stock Exchange to-day. Prices were ½ to 1 above New York parity.

Spanish 4s opened at 42¼, advanced to 42½, and then declined to 42. They closed at 41⅛, a net loss of 1¼ from Saturday's closing quotation.

BARCELONA, April 18.—Spanish 4s, 60.

MADRID, April 18.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 61.00.

LONDON, April 18.—Gold was quoted at Madrid at 51.50.

CARGOES BOUND FOR HAVANA.

The Spanish steamer Panama, which left Havana on April 13, arrived at her pier in the East River yesterday. She had eight passengers and some of the cargo of her sister ship, the Santo Domingo, which was lost off Progreso, in the Gulf of Mexico, on April 5.

The officers reported that all was quiet when the vessel left Havana. Some of the passengers said, however, that there were nightly skirmishes taking place outside of Havana, and that people in the city were frequently awakened during the night by the firing.

The Panama will carry out for Havana an enormous cargo. Besides paint, railroad iron, and machinery for Mexico, she will carry flour and other provisions for the Spanish Army.

The company officials said they had received no orders from the State Department relative to carrying contraband. At the Ward Line offices a query regarding this matter brought the same reply. The Seneca of the Ward Line will sail to-morrow, and on Thursday the British steamship Alcedene, chartered by the same line, will sail, both taking supplies to the army in Cuba. All vessels bound for Cuba are taking large quantities of dried beef, brought here from Argentina for trans-shipment. The Alcedene will take 280 tons of this meat.

PRESIDENT DID NOT WAIT.

Retired Before Congress Reached an Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President retired before midnight, and the White House was deserted except for the executive clerk, Mr. Montgomery, who received the bulletin announcing the Senate's action over the Capitol wire. The message was turned over to the domestic end of the mansion, and without waiting for the action of the House the executive office was closed for the night.

The joint resolution cannot be sent to the President until after it is signed by the presiding officers to-day.

ANOTHER STEAMER PURCHASED.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 18.—The Chesapeake and Ohio steamship Appomattox is the latest vessel to be purchased by the United States Government, if a report circulated in shipping circles here this afternoon is to be credited.

The vessel arrived here from London yesterday. After discharging her cargo to-day she began to reload. When a considerable portion of her cargo had been placed aboard orders were received to stop loading. The local agents of the line have not yet been advised of the sale, but they are at a loss to account for the orders in any other way.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and a storm is central in Southern Illinois.

The Mississippi River has come to a stand at Helena, with a stage of 49 feet. It is rising very slowly at Vicksburg, the present stage being 48.5 feet.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—Times.
	1897.	1898.	1897.
3 A. M.	41	53	60
6 A. M.	41	54	59
9 A. M.	44	57	63
12 M.	49	60	67
4 P. M.	53	62	67
6 P. M.	54	62	64
9 P. M.	51	58	58
12 P. M.	46	58	53

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....61½
Weather Bureau....58
Corresponding date 1897....48
Corresponding date for last 20 years....48

The maximum temperature was 63 degrees, at 5 P. M., and the minimum 54 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 25 per cent.

Distinction and Difference.

Though the Kearsarge was christened with water, the Kearsarge was sprung into activity with a magnum of Moet & Chandon White Seal Champagne. This favorite wine was served at the luncheon commemorating the occasion. Moet & Chandon, the choice of connoisseurs, is a feature at all prominent banquets and society gatherings.—Adv.

CUBA MUST BE FREE

Congress Instructs the President That He Must End Spain's Dominion There.

TELLS HIM TO USE FORCE IF NECESSARY.

House and Senate Agree on the Senate Resolutions With Recognition Stricken Out.

Effort to Strike the Words "Are and" Out of the Independence Clause of the Resolution Unavailing.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Congress at 1:30 o'clock this morning gave its response to the President's request for direction in respect to the Cuban question by adopting the following resolutions:

Joint resolution for the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the Harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

First, That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent;

Second, that it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the Government and control of the island to its people.

A Memorable Contest.

The legislative contest has been a memorable one. The Administration, threatened with a loss of its prerogative by the resolutions of the Senate, but supported in its conservative policy by a large majority of the Republicans of that body, was compelled to lean upon the House. In that body there had been no difficulty in getting Administration support before the proposition to recognize the Republic of Cuba had been interposed to divert allegiance.

Stirred by home sympathy with the Cubans, many of the Republicans from the West were torn by conflicting emotions. They were desirous of complying with the wishes of the people who elected them, and who might elect them again. They wished to stand by the Administration, to act according to individual judgment, and to upset the political plans of the Democrats, and they disliked to subvert party discipline.

Speaker Reed's Position.

Speaker Reed was in a difficult position. Without having much sympathy with the war cry, indeed being out of all conceit with the war party, he yet fully appreciated the importance of holding the Republicans together as a body, and he was not unwilling to do so in order to assure the success of the Republicans who were unwilling to recognize a republic that he does not believe exists. The assault by the Senate upon the Presidential prerogative was abhorrent to him. It did not make much difference to him that it was sanctioned by a Republican Senator from the President's own State.

For the House to consent to it by its vote struck him as altogether a preposterous and demoralizing thing to think of. He, therefore, put his shoulder to the wheel. All his influence, exerted by argument in person and by his immediate associates in the management of the House, was exerted for a few hours to restrain the threatened revolt of the Republicans and to deprive the Democrats of the victory they fondly had hoped to achieve with the Republican help.

Unusual Activity in Congress.

The victory of the Republicans and the Administration was won after a day of unparalleled legislative activity. From the [illegible] the business began, at noon, until the last vote in the Senate prior to the appointment of the conferrees on the part of that body, the scene of the conflict shifted from one chamber to the other—Senators, spectators, and newspaper men assembling in the House to watch the proceedings there, then moving in bodies over to the Senate; then back to the House, and again back to the Senate, following the resolutions in their progression toward an agreement.

When the Senate rejected the amendments of the House, and that body had a chance to recede from its amendment dropping recognition, the danger point was reached. If there were then any "insurgent" Republicans who wished to escape from the control of the Speaker, and "reconcentrados" who were impatient of discipline, and wished to manifest their objections to the conservative policy marked out by the Administration, they then easily could escape. As a matter of fact, they were stronger and more loyal on that vote, when their opportunity was presented for desertion, than they had been on the first vote of the day.

Abandoned by his Republican allies, Leader Bailey gave up the struggle and dropped into his seat, too thoroughly convinced that further fight was useless to venture to call for the yeas and nays when the calling of them would only have resulted in recording again his defeat.

Republican Senators Lobbying.

Those Republicans who chose to stand by the President were not permitted to do so without learning that their conduct was objectionable to leading Republicans. In active co-operation with Bailey were Senators Foraker, the leading advocate of the recognition amendment, and Senators Chandler, Quay, and Penrose. The other side was helped by such strong supporters of the Administration as Elkins, Hanna, and Burrows.

Just what argument Quay and his associates who were for recognition made in their talks with members of the House does not appear. Added to the arguments made by the Democrats were such sneers, innuendoes and taunts as could be conveyed in attributions of cowardice to the men who declined to recognize the republic upon the grounds given by the President as having constrained him from recognizing it or consenting to give it the status of a nation until it is ascertained whether it is worthy to be so considered and treated.

The yielding of the Senate to that most important position of the President straightway relieved the injured Republicans who had been characterized by their opponents as devoid of courage or human sympathy. It helps to fill the House with a renewed appreciation of its own resolution and of its regained ability to stand the bullying of the upper branch of Congress.

An Ultimatum Next.

President McKinley now not merely is empowered to act against Spain; he has been directed to do so, and to use the land and naval forces of the United States to make effective the instructions and directions of the Congress. Whether he shall strike the first blow or not is not the question for him to consider. The blow will be struck if it is necessary to strike it in order to induce Spain to quit Cuba. With the attachment of his signature to the joint resolution war is declared, if Spain chooses it shall be war.

The only escape from war is for Spain to accede without resistance to the demands of the United States.

But Spain cannot be assumed to learn of those demands from the newspapers. Immediately after signing the resolutions sent to him the President will send to Spain, through Minister Woodford, an ultimatum. This communication will recite to the Spanish Government the occasion for the demand that Spain shall abandon the attempt to govern Cuba and to withdraw her forces, as a beginning of peace on the island. In default of an answer accepting the proposition to withdraw, Spain will be informed that forty-eight hours after the presentation of the demand the forces of the United States will begin operations to bring about the results sought to be secured by the passage of the joint resolutions of the Congress.

This ultimatum doubtless has been prepared; at all events it has been considered, and the preliminary draft of it read by the President.

Fleets to be Set in Motion.

Before it has been sent the naval forces of the United States will be in motion for Havana and some other points already determined to be attacked by the Key West squadron and the Flying Squadron.

When the time has expired in which the reply must come, then the moment will have arrived for using that force of arms that is to be the argument when diplomacy has failed. By Thursday at the earliest, or Saturday at the latest, Havana will have surrendered or been invested by the naval forces of the United States.

Time is now of infinite value to the Government. It is the opinion of the military and naval officers of the Government that if it be used to the utmost advantage the contest with Spain will be over before the rainy season has set in in Cuba.

The public must now wait in almost complete ignorance to learn what the plans are for operations by the army. The absurd report that Gen. Miles had declared that the army would be employed to invade Spain has not found many believers here, and Gen. Miles has been too impatient about the yarn to talk of it in any way. Operations on shore will follow the naval operations if any further demonstration be found necessary to satisfy Spanish honor. Reports about naval and military movements may be contraband of war in a few days.

No News at State Department.

The State Department has received no information to-day from Spain or from any other European country touching the Cuban question. None is expected now until after the President has informed Spain of the action of the Congress and of the expectations of the United States. The press intimations that the powers intend to reserve their advice until after hostilities have opened is accepted as likely to be accurate. It is not regarded as meaning that there will be any offer of advice unless Spain finds new occasion for asking neighbors to intercede to make easier a way for the Madrid Government to get out of the fight gracefully.

Moise's Famous Poland Water [illegible] New York Depot, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

RESPONSE OF CONGRESS

Both Houses Unite in a Declaration for Armed Intervention in Cuba.

REPUBLIC NOT RECOGNIZED

Long Conferences That Lasted Over Midnight to Settle the Status of the Cuban People—Senate Came to Agreement First.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—At half past 1 o'clock this morning the conferrees of the House and Senate which had been appointed by the respective houses to confer regarding the Cuban resolution reported, leaving the Cuban resolutions as adopted by the Senate, save for the omission of the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

This last was left out according to an agreement in conference reached early in the evening. Both houses adopted the resolutions as agreed upon by the conferrees.

Like a shuttle in the loom that was weaving the web of war the Cuban resolution went backward and forward between the two ends of the Capitol. So quick were its dartings to and fro that the spectators who sought to keep up with its movements were kept scurrying between the two houses, and the transfer of the storm centre from House to Senate and back again was indicated as by a barometer in the alternate filling and emptying of the galleries of the respective chambers.

They began with a complete and startling change in the programme supposed to have been decided upon by the Republican leaders. Instead of gaining two hours by having taken a recess on Saturday until 10 o'clock Monday morning, the House merely assembled at that hour to adjourn until 12 o'clock, when the legislative day of Monday began. It quickly developed that this was done in order to secure time for marshaling the Republican force in support of a motion to concur in the Senate resolutions, with amendments striking out the declaration that the people of Cuba "are" free and independent and the clause recognizing the existence of the Cuban Republic.

Republican Leaders Active.

There was hurrying to and fro by the Republican leaders on the floor during the interval before noon. Mr. Dingley and his lieutenants moved here and there explaining the shrewdness of the scheme which would avoid a direct vote on the question of recognition and force the Democrats into an unexpected corner by making it necessary for them to vote against the motion if they remained consistent on that question. There were signs of open revolt in the Republican ranks. Conferences were held by Republicans who were questioned to vote to concur with the Senate resolutions, recognition and all.

Pressure was brought to bear on majority members who were known to be wavering on the question. The Speaker's scouts were out. Mr. Reed was working as he seldom has worked before. He had foemen worthy of his steel. Senator Foraker was at work on the Ohio delegation to vote for recognition. Senator Quay was applying the same sort of pressure to the Pennsylvania members. Both these delegations went into caucus. Lorimer of Illinois was working on the Illinoisans to join the break.

Meanwhile the Democrats were holding hurried consultations with each other and with the majority "kickers." The new tack upset their calculations. There was division of counsel. It was finally decided to vote against the motion to accept the Senate resolutions minus their recognition feature, but there were members of the minority who feared that this would be construed as a vote against war, which they declared would be unpopular.

Keeping the Republicans in Line.

It was a great game of politics. Cuba, the reconcentrados, and the Maine were forgotten in the fierce struggle to hold the Republican majority in line with the President's policy. Mr. Reed won the fight, but by a majority too narrow for comfort. The Senate resolutions were read. The Democrats applauded. Mr. Dingley made his motion rejecting recognition of the republic. The Republicans clapped their hands. Bromwell of Ohio showed the break in the majority's lines. He offered a motion to concur in the Senate resolutions. It was not in order, but the Democrats welcomed it with acclaim. Then came a volley of parliamentary inquiries. Johnson of Indiana the lone and irrepressible opponent of war, wanted unanimous consent to submit an hour of remarks. He didn't get it. Mr. Bailey managed to work in, under the guise of an inquiry, a statement that no opportunity would be afforded to vote on a straight motion to accept the Senate resolutions. Later on he had another disagreement with the Speaker, lost his temper, and denounced a statement by the Speaker as "false," at which there were groans.

The roll call showed 14 Republican "insurgents" and a majority of only 23 for the Dingley motion, the vote standing 179 to 156. The agony was over.

The resolutions went back to the Senate shorn of the recognition of the insurgent Government. The House resumed routine work, and its members began to make their way over to the Senate to see what that body would do.

The Scene in the Senate.

It was 2:40 o'clock when the Senate's drowsy consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was interrupted by the message from the House, announcing its action. Chandler suggested no quorum. The bells rang, the roll was called. The Senators trooped in.

The message was read; the crowd from

the House galleries poured into the Senate's up-stairs seats.

Mr. Davis made a patriotic appeal to the Senate to settle the whole matter by agreeing with the House's action. He urged that the intolerable suspense be ended. There were cries of "Vote." The tally sheets were made ready. Senators and spectators were eager for the test. To the consternation of all, the aged and loquacious Stewart took the floor. Bulky volumes burdened his desk. He was good apparently for a two hours' speech. The galleries groaned inwardly. To the rescue came Teller, who whispered in the white bearded Nevada patriarch's ear, inducing him to yield the floor for a vote. The ballot showed no yielding by the recognition phalanx. Thirty-two Senators voted to indorse the House's action; forty-six voted to disapprove it. It was the same majority of fourteen for recognition developed in Saturday night's vote.

Recognitionists Obdurate.

Mr. Davis sought to have conferees named, but the recognitionists would not hear to it. The House must ask for the conference, it was their opinion. They would insist on their resolutions. Mr. Hale, foremost of peace advocates, rebuked the advocates of recognition. It was the business of the body in which the disagreement first developed to call for a conference, he said. Aldrich followed in the same line. A vote showed 34 in favor of requesting a conference and 43 against.

The Senate was stubborn. It sent back to the House a simple message of insistence on its own resolutions.

Half the House was in the Senate Chamber while this was being taken. By the time the members, gallery, spectators, and newspaper men could transfer themselves to the greater chamber at the other end of the Capitol, the message had reached there. It was read in silence. Mr. Dingley quickly moved that the House also insist on its amendments and request a conference.

Then the opportunity of the Republican protestants came. Mr. Cromwell of Ohio, their leader and the friend of Foraker, moved that the House recede from its amendments.

A Critical Moment for Mr. Reed.

The Speaker could do no less than put the question. It was a critical moment for him. He knew that if the fourteen "insurgent" Republicans of the morning could gain twenty-four recruits, they would win, and revolt was in the air. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, beamed with hope. It looked as if the Democrats and their temporary Republican allies might be able to carry the day for recognition of the insurgent republic and slap the Administration in the face. The vote showed that the lines had not changed. The motion to recede from the House amendments was beaten, 148 to 172, a majority of 24.

The allies were beaten. Mr. Bailey collapsed in his seat. The Republican ranks rang with salvos of applause. Mr. Dingley's motion that the House insist and ask for a conference was unopposed. Mr. Bailey again squabbled with the Speaker over his delay in announcing the conferrees, who were finally named. Again the scene was transferred to the Senate. Again the House and the press gallery transferred themselves almost bodily to the lesser chamber. The message announcing the House's request for a conference and mentioning Adams, Heatwole, and Dinsmore, two Republicans and one Democratic member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as its representatives therein, was received at 5:10 P. M.

The Senate readily agreed to the conference, but a fight developed over the method of selecting the conferrees. Custom leaves this to the Vice President, and prescribes that he shall name the Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, the ranking majority member, and the ranking minority member of the same committee. Allen of Nebraska pointed out that the rule required the Senate to name all its own committees, unless otherwise ordered, and he wanted the Senate to do it in this most important case. There was a long wrangle, winding up in Frye, who would have been one of the committee in question, withdrawing in favor of Foraker, and the Vice President's naming Davis, Foraker, and Morgan as the Senate conferrees. Then the Senate adjourned, as the House had done, until 8 o'clock to allow the conferrees to reach an agreement.

Work Resumed at Night.

When the Senate reassembled at 8 o'clock Mr. Davis reported that the conferrees had been utterly unable to agree on the point of recognition of the Cuban Republic. He said they had agreed quickly, the majority of the conferrees voting to abandon that; but the rock on which they had split was the question of retaining in the Senate resolutions the declaration that the people in Cuba "are" free and independent. On that the House conferrees had refused to yield and the differences were irreconcilable.

Mr. Foraker explained that he had gone into the conference with the understanding that if the recognition of the republic were yielded an agreement could be reached. He wanted the Senate to insist on retaining the declaration of the independence of the Cuban people. After an hour of speechmaking the Senate refused, 39 to 40, to ask for a further conference, and at 9:15 took an hour's recess to give the House a chance to back down.

The House Decides to Hold Out.

It was the House's turn again. It had been waiting wearily and listlessly since 8 o'clock for the Senate to show its hand. Meanwhile the Republican leaders clustered about the Speaker and took counsel as to what they should do with the threatened dead-lock. It was decided to hold out against the declaration of the freedom and independence of the people of Cuba as being substantially a recognition of the independence of the insurgents, so when the message of the Senate's renewed insistence on its resolutions came at 9:50 P. M., Mr. Adams moved that the House still insist on its amendments and ask for further conference. Here Mr. Bromwell, the Republican "insurgent" leader, interjected his motion that the House recede from its amendments. Again it was beaten, this time 144 to 177. The House asked for a new conference, the same conferrees were appointed, and the House took a recess until 11 o'clock to await the Senate's decision.

Another Conference Agreed To.

Once more the members of the House marched through the long corridors to the Senate chamber, where a majority of them were assembled when the announcement was again made that the House clung to its position and requested another conference. Chairman Davis promptly asked that the conference be granted, conferrees to be named by the Chair. Allen of Nevada made another effort to have the Senate elect its conferrees, but the Senate voted him down. Senators Davis, Foraker, and Morgan were renamed to represent the Senate. A half hour recess was ordered. The three Representatives and three Senators got together and resumed their task of hunting for a compromise on which both houses could agree.

The Capitol swarmed like a beehive with visitors. The public galleries overflowed with their throng. Senators and Representatives mingled in the two halls of Congress, lounging idly while the conferrees deliberated. The determination was evident everywhere to finish the Cuban matter before adjournment. Talk arose of an all-night session. The basement restaurants did a thriving trade. Jokes were cracked. Congressmen guyed each other. The scene suggested little of the awful possibilities of war.

The conferrees were still closeted when the Senate and House met again, and both bodies receded from business until midnight to give them more time. The lateness of the hour did not drive the visitors away or lessen the crowds in and about the Capitol. Everybody watched and waited. In the Senatorial and diplomatic galleries, men and women, in evening dress, sat in patience, awaiting the portentous issue, gossiping idly meanwhile.

The Senate conferrees reported the compromise resolutions to that body at [illegible] A. M. Mr. Cockrell sought to have the conference report disagreed to, and the Democrats voted to sustain his motion, but enough Senators who had supported the recognition of the Republic supported the compromise to carry it through, and the conference report was adopted by a vote of 42 to 35.

The Senate immediately adjourned with a visible and audible sigh of relief from the weariness and tension of the long session. There was no demonstration when the vote was announced.

Ten minutes later the Senate's action was reported to the House, which greeted the reading of the final resolutions with a resounding cheer, which was echoed in the galleries. Mr. Adams moved the previous question, on agreeing to the conference report.

The motion was ordered by a vote of 171 to 121. The House then approved the action of its conferrees by a rousing vote, in which Democrats and Republicans joined without regard to their party affiliations.

A UNITED CONGRESS.

Proceedings in House and Senate That Led Up to Agreement on the Cuban Declaration.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The story of the [illegible] of the two houses of Congress on the Cuban resolutions begins with proceedings in the House, in which the resolutions passed by the Senate Saturday were presented at the beginning of to-day's session. The expectation had been that the resolutions would be before the House as the session continued from Saturday, but when the House convened at 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, moved an adjournment, and the motion was carried.

It was said the House had adjourned for the reason that no message could be received from the Senate until that body was in session, but there were intimations that the adjournment was ordered by the Republican leaders in order to gain time to strengthen the line against the recognition clause in the Senate resolutions. At any rate, after adjournment the Republican leaders who had mapped out the programme of rejecting the clause of the Senate resolutions providing for the recognition of the present republic displayed great energy in laboring with those of their colleagues who still obstinately refused to acquiesce in the programme.

Labors Against Recognition.

The opposition on the Republican side, though small, seemed resolute. The juncture of this band of "insurgents," as they were called, with the Democrats for the acceptance of the Senate resolutions might defeat the programme. The Republican leaders, however, confidently claimed that the defection would not be strong enough to succeed. Still both sides realized that the result was in doubt, and the two hours' breathing spell obtained by the alleged parliamentary situation, which compelled an adjournment till the Senate met, was utilized in hard work on both sides.

The Speaker summoned his lieutenants to his room in the lobby in the rear of the hall, and the situation was earnestly discussed. Every Republican who was likely to break over the traces was surrounded by a crowd of his colleagues and besieged with arguments and reasons why he could not be justified in joining the opposition at this critical juncture. But, headed by Messrs. Lorimer and Mann of Illinois and Bromwell of Ohio, most of them refused to be persuaded. The Democrats and Populists were a unit for the adoption of the Senate resolutions, and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, held several consultations with the "insurgent" chiefs.

The Republicans of several State delegations, among others those of the Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations, caucused. In both these delegations the sentiment for concurrence in the Senate amendments was strong. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania joined Messrs. Robbins and Acheson, and the last named, it is said, won over Mr. Young of Philadelphia. In the Illinois delegation Messrs. Lorimer and Mann were the leaders. Several Senators were on the floor, among them Senator Burrows of Michigan, appealing to their colleagues of the House to stand by the President.

The Scene on the Floor.

The scene on the floor resembled a political convention more than the House of Representatives. Members were scurrying about, caucusing in groups and discussing the situation. The uncertainty of the issue was admitted on all hands, although the advantage possessed by the Republican leaders in deciding to present a motion to concur with an amendment to strike out the provision for the recognition of the existing Government in Cuba was conceded. This strategic advantage in compelling the first vote to be taken upon their own proposition measurably strengthened their position.

Shortly before 12 o'clock Senator Hanna appeared on the floor of the House and had a consultation with Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio. The latter informed the Ohio Senator that he considered the action of the House very doubtful.

As the hands of the clock pointed at noon the Speaker ascended the rostrum and, with one resounding whack of his gavel, silenced the confusion on the floor and the hum of conversation in the crowded galleries. It was an impressive scene as the members listened, with bowed heads, to the solemn invocation of the blind Chaplain.

No sooner had the Chaplain ceased, however, then the confusion was redoubled as the members labored during the last few precious moments.

The reading of the Journal had not been concluded before the Clerk of the Senate announced the passage of the House Cuban resolutions with Senate amendments. Instantly the galleries were all attention, and members leaned forward in their seats. The leaders watched each other with intent, alert features. The first move was important. As the resolutions were read the declaration with regard to the recognition of the independence of Cuba was vociferously cheered by the Democrats. This demonstration was repeated when the reading was concluded. Both Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, and Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, were on their feet.

Mr. Dingley's Motion.

Mr. Dingley was recognized by the Speaker, and immediately moved concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment striking out the clause in the first resolution which recognized the independence of the existing republic. The actual form of the motion, which was reduced to writing, was as follows:

"I move to concur in the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution with an amendment striking out in the first paragraph the words 'are and' and also the words 'and that the Government of the United States hereby recognizes the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that island,' so that the first paragraph of the Senate amendment will read as follows:

"'First, that the people of the Island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent.'"

Upon his motion Mr. Dingley demanded the previous question, which served to cut off amendment and debate.

Mr. Bailey, who was still upon his feet, asked if the motion to concur with an amendment precluded a motion to concur, and was informed by the Speaker that it would not if the motion was voted down.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) were on their feet, both demanding recognition to state parliamentary inquiries. The former wanted to ask unanimous consent to address the House in antagonism to the motion, but he was howled down. But when Mr. Bromwell, a moment later, declared that he wished to offer a motion to concur, the Democratic side sent up cheer upon cheer.

The Republican side was ominously silent. The Speaker sternly commanded order and then informed Mr. Bromwell that his motion could not be entertained until that of Mr. Dingley had been disposed of.

Mr. Bailey, under cover of making a parliamentary inquiry, brought out clearly the fact that unless the motion of Mr. Dingley was voted down the House could not vote on the motion to concur, of which Mr. Bromwell had given notice.

Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) attempted to interpose with the point of order that Mr. Bromwell's motion took precedence over that of Mr. Dingley.

He had a copy of the rules in his hand and was prepared to argue the question, but the Speaker unceremoniously declined to hear him. No division was asked on the motion for the previous question, but upon the main question a chorus of demands from both sides went up for the yeas and nays.

The roll call was watched with intense interest. The Democrats started in to applaud every Republican who voted "No," but the promised defection of over twenty-five members on the Republican side did not materialize. The Democrats only had fourteen opportunities to applaud. It was apparent before the end of the first roll call that they were defeated. Their disappointment was manifest on their faces, while the countenances of the Republicans were correspondingly joyful over the victory.

When Mr. Boutelle of Maine ascertained that the motion had been carried by a safe majority he withdrew his vote and was recorded present.

The Announcement of the Vote.

The announcement of the vote—179 to 156—and the decisive victory was loudly applauded by the Republicans.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas.

Acheson, (Rep., Penn.,) Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Aldrich, (Rep., Ala.,) Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.,) Arnold, (Rep., Penn.,) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.,) Baker, (Rep., Md.,) Barham (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrett, (Rep., Mass.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Beach, (Rep., Ohio,) Belden, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Belknap, (Rep., Ill.,) Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y.,) Broderick, (Rep., Kan.,) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.,) [illegible] Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) [illegible] (Rep., N. Y.,) Clark, (Rep., Ia.,) [illegible] (Rep., N. H.,) [illegible] (Rep., N. Y.,) [illegible] (Rep., Penn.,) [illegible] Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa.)

Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Ia.,) Dovener, (Rep., West Va.,)

Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellis, (Rep., Ore.,) Evans, (Rep., Ky.)

Faris, (Rep., Ind.,) Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.,) Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.)

Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Gillet, (Rep., N. Y.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.)

Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hooker, (Rep., N. Y.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howard, (Pop., Ala.,) Howe, Kerr, (Rep., Ohio,) Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) (Rep., N. Y.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Hurley, (Rep., N. Y.)

Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Joy, (Rep., Mo.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) Kulp, (Rep., Penn.)

Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Lovering, (Rep., Mass.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.)

McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McDonald, (Rep., Md.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) McIntire, (Rep., Md.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Mitchell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.)

Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

Odell, (Rep., N. Y.,) Olmsted, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.)

Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, (Rep., N. J.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)

Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.)

Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Royse, (Rep., Ind.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.)

Shannon, (Rep., N. Y.,) Shattuc, (Rep., Ohio,) Shelden, (Rep., Mich.,) Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Smith, S. W., (Rep., Mich.,) Smith, William A., (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Sprague, (Rep., Mass.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) Stone, C. W., (Rep., Penn.,) Stone, W. A., (Rep., Penn.,) Strode, (Rep., Neb.,) Sturtevant, (Rep., Penn.)

Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) Taylor, (Rep., Ohio,) Thorpe, (Rep., Va.,) Tongue, (Rep., Oregon.)

Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)

Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)

Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Ward, (Rep., N. Y.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.)

Yost, (Rep., Va.,) Young, (Rep., Penn.)

Total, 178—caused by Representative Boutelle of Maine after the announcement changing his vote yea to "present."

Nays.

Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baird, (Dem., La.,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Cal.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Benner, (Dem., Penn.,) Benton, (Dem., Mo.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo.,) Bodine, (Dem., Mo.,) Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Bradley, (Dem., N. Y.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Fus., Ohio,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas.)

Campbell, (Dem., Ill.,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Colson, (Rep., Ky.,) Cooney, (Dem., Mo.,) Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)

Davey, (Dem., La.,) Davis, (Dem., Fla.,) De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Graffenreid, (Dem., Texas,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) Dorr, (Rep., West Va.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.)

Elliott, (Dem., S. C.,) Ermentrout, (Dem., Penn.)

Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fitzpatrick, (Dem., Ky.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Fowler, (Pop., N. C.,) Fox, (Dem., Miss.)

Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Greene, (Fus., Neb.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Idaho.)

Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)

Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.,) Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fus., Washington.)

Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.)

Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Latimer, (Dem., S. C.,) Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis, (Dem., Washington,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Lorimer, (Rep., Ill.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.)

McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McDowell, (Dem., Ohio,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maguire, (Dem., Cal.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) Marshall, (Dem., Ohio,) Martin, (Pop., N. C.,) Maxwell, (Fusion, Neb.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Meyer, (Dem., La.,) Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.)

Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) Norton, (Dem., Ohio,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.)

Ogden, (Dem., La.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.)

Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.)

Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,) Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)

Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Settle, (Dem., Ky.,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Shuford, (Pop., N. C.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Slayden, (Dem., Texas,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (Fusion, Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.)

Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Tate, (Dem., Ga.,) Taylor, (Dem., Ala.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Todd, (Fusion, Mich.)

Underwood, (Dem., Ala.)

Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.)

Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.)

Young, (Dem., Va.)

Zenor, (Dem., Ind.)—156.

Present—Berry and Boutelle, (Rep., Me.)

Total—Yeas, 178; nays, 156; present, 2.

Recapitulation. — Yeas — Republicans, 177; Populists, 1; total, 178.

Nays—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 115; Populists, 17; Fusionists, 7; Silverites, 2; total, 156.

Present and not voting, 2.

The Chair Differs with Mr. Bailey.

A very exciting scene followed. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) asked unanimous consent, inasmuch as no debate upon the proposition just voted upon had been had, to be allowed to address the House for an hour on the peace side of the question, which he said had not been presented to the House as yet. There were loud cries for the regular order.

"The regular order is demanded," said the Speaker. "The Clerk will call the committees for reports."

Mr. Bailey jumped to his feet and asked the Chair if the Chair held that a demand for the regular order was equivalent to an objection.

"The Chair thinks if the gentleman will continue to notice he will gradually learn parliamentary procedure," replied the Speaker, sarcastically. This retort raised a laugh on the Republican side.

"The Clerk will proceed with the call," continued the Speaker.

"A parliamentary inquiry," interposed Mr. Bailey, evidently greatly nettled by the Chair's words. "I desire to know if it is in order for the Speaker, in response to a respectful inquiry of a member of this House, to make such a reply as that?"

"Not to a respectful inquiry," returned the Speaker in aggressive tones. This was the occasion for another outburst of applause on the Republican side, which the Speaker suppressed with a vigorous pounding of his gavel.

"The House will be in order," said he, sternly. "The Clerk will proceed."

But Mr. Bailey was thoroughly angered, and hung on doggedly. "I desire to ask if the Speaker intends to say that the inquiry which I made was not respectful?"

"The Speaker simply desires to rest his statement in the knowledge which the House has as to this fact," responded the Speaker, amid cries of "Regular order."

"The regular order is demanded," added the Speaker.

But Mr. Bailey would not down, and above the noise and confusion he shouted incessantly: "Deliberately I desire to say if the Speaker intended to say"—

"The Clerk will proceed," interrupted the Speaker.

"I desire to say"—

"The gentleman is not in order," insisted the Speaker, pounding his gavel.

"I am in order," shouted Mr. Bailey. "I denounce that statement of the Chair as false if the Chair intended to make that statement."

With that defiant shot Mr. Bailey took his seat amid a demonstration of approval on his side.

"There is no difficulty about a question of fact before witnesses," said the Speaker, calmly, when quiet was restored. "The Clerk will proceed."

Meanwhile a message had been sent to the Senate announcing the action of the House. While waiting for the Senate's response the House proceeded under the call of the committees to the consideration of minor matters.

A Long Look Ahead.

The politicians are even now beginning to weigh the possibilities involved in the next Presidential election. The papers are full of electioneering gossip, and venture predictions as to the future which are somewhat too self-confident. But it is safe to say that a systematic course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will renew health in the malarious, bilious, rheumatic, costive [illegible]

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THE RESOLUTIONS IN THE SENATE.

That Body Fails to Concur in the Amendments Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At 2:53 P. M. the message clerk of the House of Representatives appeared at the main entrance of the Senate with a package of bills and resolutions in hand. Almost immediately Vice President Hobart interrupted the debate on the Sundry Civil bill, the pending measure, and recognized the clerk. He presented to the Senate several bills and resolutions which had been passed by the House, including that relating to the intervention of the United States in the Cuban rebellion. The last were the resolutions adopted by the Senate on Saturday night and agreed to to-day by the House, with certain amendments.

There was an instant commotion in the chamber. Scores of members of the House were on the floor awaiting the action of the Senate upon the House amendments, and although nearly every Senator at the Capitol was present, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) noted the absence of a quorum and demanded a call of the Senate. The roll call indicated the presence of seventy-five Senators.

Mr. Davis, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requested that the message from the House concerning the Cuban resolutions be laid before the Senate.

After the reading of the message Mr. Davis addressed the Senate.

The stillness as he began to speak was profound. He spoke clearly but rapidly, every word cutting the atmosphere like the whirr of a Damascus blade.

Mr. Davis Moves to Concur.

"In my great anxiety to secure speedy action upon this question," said he "action which I think ought to be taken immediately, I have refrained from taking part in the discussion up to this time. The resolutions as they come to us from the House are, with the exceptions which I shall note, practically the same as those which were reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee."

The exceptions noted by Mr. Davis were the striking out of the words "and are," and the provision in the Senate resolution providing for the recognition of the Republic of Cuba. Mr. Davis said that the whole subject had been thoroughly debated. Meantime, while the debate was proceeding the destruction of the Maine had remained unchastised. Many of the reconcentrados in Cuba had died, and differences and dissensions had arisen here as to the method of action which should be adopted. He said that we had now arrived at a point where by thoughtful, temperate, and reasonable action the entire matter could be settled within twenty minutes. He maintained, further, that no man could or would have the right to doubt that the passage of the resolutions as sent to the Senate would bring about the freedom of Cuba as well as the independence of its inhabitants, which so many desired. In order that the Senate might settle the question, and settle it now, he moved that the Senate concur in the House resolutions.

The motion had scarcely been entered when Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate. "It is true," said he, "that this question can be settled immediately, but it is necessary that it should be settled rightly, and it cannot be so settled until the freedom and independence of the Cuban Republic are recognized."

Mr. Stewart yielded to Mr. Teller, who said there was a very general desire for a vote upon the message from the House, and appealed to the Senate to forego further debate in order that a vote might be taken. Cries of "Vote," "Vote," "Vote," were heard from all parts of the Chamber.

Mr. Chandler demanded the yeas and nays.

The Vote on the House Resolutions.

Mr. Davis's motion to concur in the House amendments was defeated, 32 to 46, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—32.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kinney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—46.

Demand for a Conference.

Mr. Davis then moved that the Senate insist on its amendment to the House resolution, and that the President of the Senate appoint three conferrees. "Let that motion be divided," demanded Mr. Daniel.

From the Democratic side of the Chamber came such expressions as "We don't want a conference," "Let's settle this question right now, while we are at it," &c.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said that he had never known in his long experience in the Senate [illegible] the two houses were at odds [illegible] conference was refused. [illegible] said, in order that the differences between the two houses might be adjusted, and an agreement [illegible] satisfactory to both without inflammatory speeches on the floor of either branch. He maintained that it was the duty of the Senate to appoint conferrees to assemble in solemn conclave in an endeavor to adjust the differences between the two branches of Congress.

After briefly discussing the parliamentary status of the resolutions, Mr. Hale said that there was an evident determination here in the Senate upon the part of the temporary majority to [illegible] everybody into its way of thinking. The proposition for a conference was to be voted down, he declared, and those in temporary majority who have been demanding immediate action would have to take the responsibility for any delay that might now occur. He believed the stern arbitrament of war would soon be upon us. While the temporary majority here could now control the situation, the whole country would understand that that majority was preventing definite action upon the momentous question at issue, simply by standing out for the recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic, a recognition which all of the great lawyers of the Senate, including Mr. Morgan of Alabama, had consistently and ably opposed.

"We are in favor of speedy action," declared Mr. Hale, "because we believe the time for action has now come, and we are prepared to submit the question of difference between the two houses to conferrees."

Without division, the first part of Mr. Davis's motion, insisting upon the Senate amendment, was passed.

Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) briefly addressing the Senate, said he had never known during his service in the Senate such a course as was proposed by the majority to be insisted upon, and he thought the Senators in favor of that course ought to give some reason for the position they had taken. It was perfectly evident, Mr. Aldrich said, that the majority desired no action at all.

Conference Plan Defeated.

In reply, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) maintained that it was the part of the House to request that a conference committee be appointed and thus far the House had not asked for a conference. The second part of Mr. Davis's motion, directing the Vice President to appoint the conferrees, was then defeated, 34 to 43, the detailed vote being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) White, (Dem., Cal.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—34.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.)—43.

HOUSE ASKS FOR A CONFERENCE.

Proposition Accepted by the Senate, and Conferrees Are Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At 3:40 P. M. the resolutions were returned to the House with the Senate's decision to non-concur. Mr. Dingley, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) were all on their feet asking for recognition. The Speaker recognized Mr. Dingley, who moved that the House insist upon its amendment, and ask for a conference. Upon his motion he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Bailey, as a parliamentary inquiry, desired to know of the Chair whether a motion to recede and concur would not take precedence.

The Speaker said he thought not.

Mr. Bailey cited a precedent from the Twenty-ninth Congress, which he said covered the exact case in point.

The Speaker asked to see it. The members waited with breathless interest while the Speaker examined it. When he decided that it would hold, the Democrats applauded. The Speaker then recognized Mr. Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) who formally made the motion to recede and concur.

This time the Democrats cheered, and the galleries joined in the demonstration. As the previous question cut off debate, the Speaker ordered the roll called.

The vote came so unexpectedly that the leaders of the respective sides sent messengers and officials scurrying in all directions to drive in absentees. Carriages were sent clattering to the down-town hotels at a gallop, and committee rooms, restaurants, and every likely place where a stray Congressman might be were hunted out by the pages and employes of the House. It was like a call to arms.

The responses on the roll call were followed closely for further defections from the Republican side, but there were no acquisitions.

In fact, two of the Republicans who voted against the motion to concur with an amendment on the last vote, Messrs. Johnson of Indiana and Loud of California, voted with the Republicans. They did not, however, properly belong to the defection on the other vote, as they voted as they did because they oppose any action whatever.

The Conferrees Appointed.

The announcement of the defeat of the motion—148 to 173—was the signal for another demonstration on the Republican side. The following twelve Republicans voted for the motion to concur: Belknap, Lorimer, Mann, Warner, and White of Illinois; Bromwell and Brown of Ohio, Colson of Kentucky, Cooper of Wisconsin, Dorr of West Virginia, Johnson of North Dakota, and Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Mr. Dingley's motion to insist and ask for a conference was then agreed to without division, the opposition realizing the manifest uselessness of demanding a roll-call.

Just before 5 o'clock the Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) and Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) as conferrees on the Cuban resolutions.

Mr Grosvenor then moved to adjourn, but Mr. Cannon called attention to the fact that the House would have to await the action of the Senate before the resolution would be legally in conference. He thought the House should remain in session. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor withdrew the motion and the House remained in session until it was informed that the Senate had accepted the proposition for a conference, and then adjourned until 8 o'clock, the Senate taking the same action.

Dispute in Senate Over Conferrees.

The Senate's agreement to the House proposition for a conference was accorded without protest, but there was some discussion as to the manner in which the Senate conferrees should be appointed. As soon as the message came from the House asking for a conference Mr. Davis moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments and that the request for a conference be agreed to, and, further, that the Vice President appoint the conferrees.

The question was divided on Mr. Allen's request. The conference asked was agreed to, but the Senators favoring taking up the second part of the question argued that the majority ought to be represented on the conference. Messrs. Allen, Hoar, White, Thurston, Teller, and Stewart and Pasco discussed the parliamentary precedents.

In the course of a snappy, vigorous speech, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) said: "The Senate has by two votes, with a majority of fourteen on each, declared that it was the sense of the Senate that the United States should recognize the independence of the Cuban Republic, at the head of which is Maximo Gomez—rebel—as France recognized the Revolutionary Government of the American Colonies, at the head of which was George Washington—rebel. The Spanish Cortes will meet next Wednesday, and it is important that the voice of the American Congress in favor of Cuban freedom and independence should reach the Cortes. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Turpie) is the author of the clause for which the Senate has pronounced by its two votes, with a majority of fourteen. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker) was the only Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee who advocated that clause, and now it is gravely proposed that a conference committee shall be appointed on which neither of these Senators shall be—a committee of three Senators, every one of whom is against the proposition for which the Senate has twice voted. It seems to me that the enemies of Cuban freedom, who have taken charge of the movement, and who do not mean that it shall go forward except under their auspices, and with their consent, ought, at least, to allow the decision of the matter to be in the hands of its friends."

Mr. Chandler said that in the interest of immediate action Republican Senators who had voted for the freedom of Cuba were willing to make some sacrifices.

This was the first note sounded on the Senate floor of the intention of the ten Republicans to yield their position.

Mr. Foraker Anxious to Hear the Guns

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) said: "I want to say, Mr. President, in answer to the suggestion that has been made to me, that I should be one of the conferees on the part of the Senate, that I would be perfectly satisfied to have the Chairman name the committee, and indeed I should greatly prefer that he do so. I want some action to be taken. I will not speak longer at this time because I have some anxiety to hear the guns."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) said: "I am against the present recognition of the alleged Republic of Cuba. I believe that such recognition belongs to the President of the United States and not to Congress, and believe that in my place some Senator on the Foreign Relations Committee ought to be appointed who holds views diametrically opposite to mine. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Foraker) is the father of this proposition to recognize the Cuban Republic now, and I trust that the Vice President will appoint him. I have been silent all through this discussion because I wanted action; now for God's sake let us do something to relieve those poor people in Cuba. Every American Consul and every American citizen has left the island. The Red Cross has been removed and has come North. Every hour is freighted with the death of women and children, and we should not delay our action a minute. I believe that if we act now, within ten days Cuba will be free, provisions will be there for the starving, and if not our guns will be thundering at Morro Castle."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) made a strong appeal for the recognition of the independence of the island republic.

The First Note of Compromise.

The first note of compromise was then sounded by Mr. Teller. He said that it was apparent that if a vote were taken now, the Senate would change the position it took last Saturday night and this afternoon, and suggested that we might as well settle the matter at once.

Mr. Foraker suggested that the whole question could be disposed of before adjournment to-night if the conferees on the part of the Senate were appointed at once. He had received assurances that there would be no great difficulty in reaching a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Teller said that at a later day he proposed to answer some of the offensive utterances of the Senator from Maine (Mr. Hale) and other supporters of the Administration. He concluded with the statement that if Spain did not answer our ultimatum satisfactorily, then we should speak with shotted guns.

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) addressing Mr. Spooner (Wis.) by name, demanded to know if he could give him assurances that the Administration would not saddle the Spanish bonds upon the Cubans.

The question, put in a direct manner, aroused the Wisconsin Senator. He rose from his seat on the opposite side of the chamber and, walking over to within a few feet of Mr. Tillman, said: "I challenge the decency of the Senator from South Carolina in putting such an interrogatory to me by name. I want to say now that the suggestion to be sent out from here in such an exigency as now confronts this country is little less than a slander upon the President of the United States."

"I am pretty thick-skinned, Mr. President," replied Mr. Tillman. "If I can accomplish my purpose in preventing the possibility of fastening this debt upon those people, I shall be satisfied to take all the odium that may attach to it."

Mr. Allen then withdrew his substitute motion, and the motion made by Mr. Davis that the Vice President should appoint the conferrees was agreed to without division.

The Vice President appointed as conferrees on the part of the Senate Mr. Davis, Mr. Foraker, and Mr. Morgan.

THE NIGHT SESSIONS.

Both Houses Reconvene at 8 o'Clock and Go on with the Work of the Day.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Both houses reconvened at 8 o'clock. In the Senate Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll being called, fifty Senators answered to their names.

The long-waited-for situation, the return of the conferrees, came at 8:10 P. M. There was a visible stir in the galleries as the Chairman of the Conference Committee, Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) rose to present the report and make his statement to the Senate. By this time nearly every Senator was in his seat, and the interest became intense as it was whispered about that an agreement had been reached. Mr. Davis said that in conformity with the instructions of the Senate the conferrees met a like committee from the House, and that after full and free discussion he had to report that the conferrees had failed to reach an agreement. There was intense silence. It was the unexpected that had happened, and then a half sigh was heard over the crowded galleries that all the eloquence, the logic, and the exhaustive presentation of every phase of the pending proposition must go for naught.

Mr. Davis then stated the points of disagreement, that there had been no difficulty to agree to the House resolutions as amended, but the point of contention arose over the insertion of the words "are and" in the first section, which says the people of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent." He said the majority of the conferrees had agreed to waive the Turpie amendment providing that the words above mentioned be inserted. But the Senate conferrees were met with refusal to so agree, and he reluctantly reported the same to the Senate.

Mr. Morgan, (Ala.,) the minority member of the conference committee, stated that the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee spoke for the majority. For one, he had not relinquished the hope that the Cubans might be free, but thought that under the temper of the House there was little or nothing but to send the conferrees again into conference, unless it was indicated that the House would recede.

Senator Foraker Explains.

Mr. Foraker then explained his position as a member of the committee. He said he had accepted the appointment on the committee with the understanding from members of the House that if the Turpie amendment was receded from there would be little trouble to reach a conclusion. Upon this he entered upon his duties and endeavored to reach a harmonious conclusion. Instead, as a member of the committee, he met an entirely different situation than that outlined to him, the House conferrees refusing to insert the words "are and," which they had eliminated from the resolution, even though the Senate would abandon its position on the Turpie amendment. He said this action was wholly unsatisfactory to him. He then in an impassioned manner said that if the Senate did not intend to stand by its position it would be absolutely unjustifiable before the world. If we are to interfere with force of arms, it must be with the understanding that the people of Cuba are independent of Spain.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) then offered a motion to insist upon the Senate resolution, whereupon Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) said in a loud voice he had not yielded the Republic of Cuba as a member of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) following, said that it was understood that if the United States went to war and sent its ships into Cuban waters and its armies into Cuban territory our navy and army would be under the direction of the Cuban Government if the Senate insisted upon the Turpie amendment.

Cries of "No!" "No!" were heard over the chamber, coming from all sides.

Mr. Hoar continued to argue that the President should be left as Commander in Chief of the army and navy, master of the situation, that he should not be hampered in any manner, allowing him in his own way to recognize the independence of Cuba, which right he held was sacred under the Constitution.

Mr. Mills, (Rep., Texas,) said that the House had turned its back upon the fundamental principle of the Constitution, and the proper course for the Senate now to pursue was to refuse to grant a further conference with the House conferrees. Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) said the situation, so far as the Senate was concerned, made the last stage worse than the first, and he, for one, was in favor of insisting upon a disagreement with the House.

Senator Mason's Passionate Speech.

Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) stated what he considered to be the parliamentary status of the pending question. He said the hope had been that if the Senate would yield the substance of independence the shadow of the freedom would be left to us. Mr. Mason then became almost hysterical in his oratory. He had, he declared, made the fight for independence. He had been forced to yield his conclusions this afternoon, and now he was prepared to yield still murther. "We give up our ideas," he cried, "but I say to you now that I capitulate, but I do not surrender.

"You have conquered me, but if God lets me live, I give you notice that to-morrow I shall fight for Cuban independence and gain it before I quit this sphere of action."

A strong appeal was then entered by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) for action of some kind that would end the suspense, and end it at once.

The first part of Mr. Davis's motion—that to insist upon the Senate amendments—was carried without division.

The second part—that requesting a further conference—was disagreed to, 39 to 40, the detailed vote following:

Yeas—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington)—39.

Nays—Allen, (Dem., Miss.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (S. Rep., Utah,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (S. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (S. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (S. Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—40.

At 9:15 P. M., on motion of Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) a recess of one hour was taken.

Agreement Prematurely Reported.

When the House reconvened, the members were jubilant over the news which floated about that the conferrees had agreed, the Senate to yield on the independence clause and the House agreeing to restore the words "are and" in the first section, but suddenly the greatest confusion arose when it was discovered that there was still a hitch over the words "are and," the two Republicans of the House conferrees, Messrs. Adams and Heatwole, having refused to yield on this point.

Several of the members of the House were in their dress suits, and in the galleries were many brilliant evening costumes. The House did nothing until it heard from the Senate.

Mr. Adams had a long conference with the Speaker at his desk. Half a dozen of the leaders crowded about and took part in the consultation. A question arose as to whether the House, having asked for the conference, was entitled to have charge of the papers or not, and to settle this question Capt. McKee, the journal clerk, paid a visit to the other end of the Capitol.

While the House was waiting a half hundred of the Representatives gathered in the lobby in the rear of the hall and awoke the echoes with patriotic songs. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung by Gen Henderson of Iowa. "Dixie" and other songs were sung, led by some of the ex-Confederates, and then in tremendous volume the corridors rang with an improvisation, "Hang Gen. Weyler on a sour apple tree, as we go marching on."

The war spirit was reflected in the songs. Soldiers bivouacking about the campfires in the enemy's front could not have been

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WM. B. NORMAN.........................Auctioneer
THIS TUESDAY AFTERNOON
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
(PLEASE NOTE THE HOUR,)
and To Be Continued Daily at the Same Hour Until Every Article Is Sold,
THE
Pre-eminent Sale
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MRS. B. TIEMANN'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF
EXCEEDINGLY RARE ANTIQUES,
AS FOLLOWS:
Furniture, Sterling Silver, Porcelains, and Faience, Historical Plates and Platters, Sheffield Plate, English, Bohemian, and Venetian Glass, Laces, Embroideries, Draperies, Shawls, &c.
The whole forming the most valuable aggregation of antiques ever offered by auction, many of which were purchased at celebrated sales abroad.

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, manufactured by Dermatologist JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., will render the complexion Clear, Soft, and Beautiful. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use and Illustrated Book on care of complexion for 20 cents.

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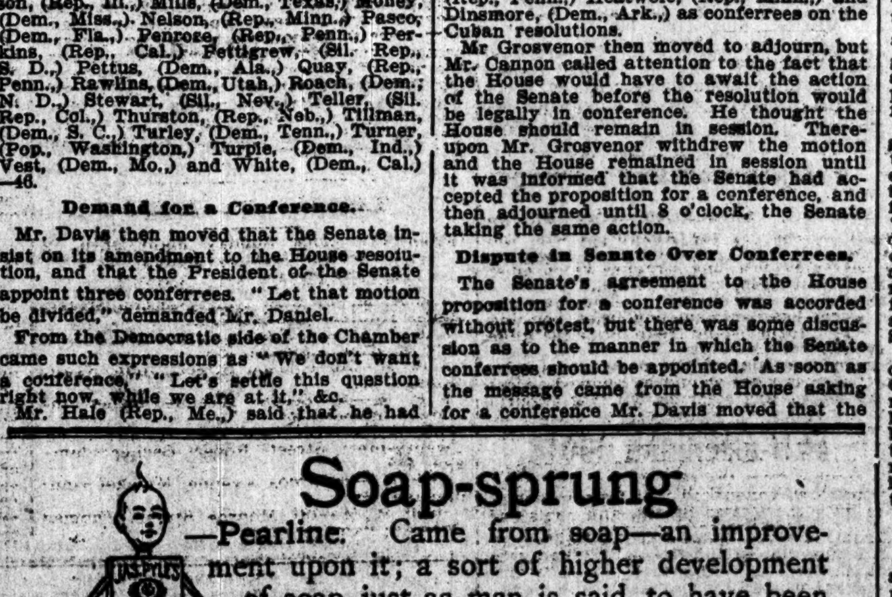
WARRANTED TO RENEW YOUTHFUL COLOR and life to GRAY HAIR. Covers BALD spots. Stops dandruff, hair falling, scalp diseases. Don't stain skin. Absolutely harmless. Perfect satisfaction. Best HAIR GROWER. DRESSING. Be sure to use DR. HAY'S HAIR HEALTH. Refuse all substitutes. Large bottles 50c. at druggists.



Soap-sprung

—Pearline. Came from soap—an improvement upon it; a sort of higher development of soap, just as man is said to have been developed from the monkey. Every virtue that good soap has you'll find in Pearline. All the soap is in it that's necessary. Pearline isn't meant to be used with soap, but to take the place of it. Everything that soap does, Pearline does, and does it better. 534

Millions NOW USE Pearline

more enthusiastic than were many of the grizzled veterans who participated.

The struggle which was going on was one to secure parliamentary advantage. The House, which had possession of the conference papers, could at any time recede and agree. It was this desire to hold the papers which induced the Senate to refuse, thus compelling the House to further insist and ask for further conference. Agreement to this further conference would give the Senate possession of the papers.

House Leaders Confer.

A general conference of the leaders was held at the Speaker's desk after word came unofficially that the Senate had voted 39 to 40 to insist. Mr. Dalzell and most of the Speaker's lieutenants favored voting to further insist, but Mr. Grosvenor counseled an adjournment. He argued if the House adjourned the country would place the responsibility for the dead-lock upon the Senate. There were many indignant comments on the situation which placed it in the power of one Senator to hold up the resolutions and prevent an agreement.

At 9:35 P. M. the House was officially notified of the Senate's action in further insisting. The Democrats applauded the announcement. Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) as soon as the report of disagreement had been read, moved that the House still further insist upon its amendments and request a further conference.

Again Mr. Bromwell moved that the House recede from its disagreement and concur in the Senate's amendments.

The Republicans who were voting with the opposition lost the vote of Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin on this roll call. He voted "No" with the Administration Republicans. The other eleven Republicans again voted to recede and concur.

The motion was again lost, 144—177.

Secretary of War Alger, who entered the hall arrayed in a dress suit while the vote was being recapitulated, joined in the Republican demonstration of approval when the result was announced.

Mr. Adams's motion was then agreed to without division.

The Speaker again appointed Messrs. Adams, Heatwole, and Dinsmore conferrees.

Mr. Adams moved a recess until 11 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) antagonized this with a motion to adjourn, but the chorus of "Noes" was so fierce that he withdrew it, and Mr. Adams's motion was agreed to.

Another Conference Ordered.

At 10:25 o'clock Chief Clerk Browning of the House presented to the Senate a message from the House, asking for a further conference upon the Cuban question upon the disagreement of the two houses.

Mr. Davis moved to insist upon the Senate amendment and grant a conference, but Mr. Allen asked for a division of the question. The motion to agree to a conference was adopted before the second portion of the motion. Mr. Allen addressed the Senate. He said that the time had come when the Senate should appoint the conferrees, and not the Chair.

Mr. Allen's motion to have the Senate name the conferrees was lost—28 to 49.

Mr. Davis's motion was carried, and the President pro tempore, Senator Frye, appointed Senators Davis, Foraker, and Morgan.

At 11:30 P. M. the House was formally notified of the action of the Senate, and immediately thereafter the conferrees of the two houses got together.

The conferrees reached an agreement at 1:10 A. M. to restore the words "are, and" in the first paragraph and to eliminate the Turpie amendment recognizing the insurgent Government entirely. This left the first paragraph as it was when it passed the Senate. The reports of the conferrees were presented to the two houses at 1:15 A. M. The conference report was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 42 to 35.

Vote in the Senate.

The detailed vote on adoption of conference report:

Yeas—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Hale, Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ill.,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyo.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—42.

Nays—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Jones, (Sil., Nev.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Teller, (Sil. Rep., Col.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—35.

In the House, as soon as the conference report had been presented, Mr. Adams moved the adoption of the report, and upon that motion he demanded the previous question.

The galleries gave cheer after cheer as the resolutions were read. The demand for the previous question cut off debate, and Mr. Bailey and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind., both appealed for a few minutes' time. This was denied, and in retaliation Mr. Bailey inaugurated a filibuster by demanding the yeas and nays. It was a long time before the House got to a vote and adopted the resolution.

The previous question was ordered. The vote was 171 yeas to 121 nays.

The conference report was adopted by a vote of 310 to 6.

The following voted against the adoption of the report:

Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.)

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR'S OPINION.

Says His Party Will Not Consent to the Scheme of Democrats and Populists.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, April 18.—The following private telegram was received to-day from Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor by a friend in this city:

"The Republicans won a great victory in the House to-day, when they had twenty-four majority over Democrats, Populists, and a few Republicans. By this vote the recognition of the Gomez Government was stricken from the Senate resolutions and an agreement to all the Senate's action looking to war at once and the driving of the Spaniards out of Cuba and reserving to the United States the right to operate its armies independent of Gomez was reached. The idea of our forces taking orders from the Cuban insurgents is not more satisfactory to the Republicans in the House than the ordering of Bryan, under which the Democrats are now acting to humiliate the Administration by insisting upon the recognition of the Cuban Republic.

"The ships might have sailed last Thursday and Havana might have been ours to-day but for the five days' delay in the Senate. The President is ready and willing to act, but his party in the House will not consent that Democrats and Populists shall control and instruct the Administration."

VOTE OF THANKS TO SIGSBEE.

Concurrent Resolutions in the Senate Relating to Cuba and the Maine.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of 100,000 copies of the President's message, the Cuban correspondence, the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, and testimony taken by it and the Cuban consular report in one volume, 40,000 for the Senate and 60,000 for the House. The resolution went to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) presented and had referred to the Naval Affairs Committee the following concurrent resolution: "That the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring herein, hereby extends to Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee a vote of thanks for the courage, heroism, and devotion displayed by him upon the occasion of the terrible calamity which befell his command in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine."

Nominations in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

R. S. Robinson of Ohio to be an Assistant [illegible] Constructor of the navy; F. C. Brown [illegible] to be a Chaplain in the [illegible]

REPORT ABOUT THE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Webb, Who Is at Provincetown, Says the Spanish Vessels Have Reached Puerto Rico.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 18.—Capt. Webb of the barkentine Morales who reached this port from Ponce, Puerto Rico, to-day, reports that on April 6, the day before he sailed from Ponce, eight Spanish torpedo boats arrived at that port from the Canaries. Two Spanish men-of-war were there already. A Spanish cruiser also was sighted in Mona Passage as the vessel sailed.

This afternoon The Associated Press correspondent boarded the Morales and saw Capt. Webb, who said:

"We left Ponce, Puerto Rico, on April 7. During the period between March 27 and April 7 I saw two Spanish men-of-war leave port repeatedly, returning generally at night. We knew of their return by the way they used their searchlights.

"The Captain of the steamship Arcadia, which anchored in Ponce between March 27 and 29, can no doubt verify my statement. I also saw a Spanish cruiser at Mona Passage on April 7. The British Consul at Ponce informed me personally that there were eight torpedo boats there, and I had no reason to doubt his word. Furthermore, I know for a fact that if there was a leader like Gomez in Puerto Rico the natives would take up arms against Spain. I cannot give names of any Spanish boats seen."

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 18.—The Spanish transport San Francisco arrived here this afternoon, having on board a cargo of coal intended for the Spanish squadron.

Dispatches from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, April 14, stated that the two flotillas of Spanish torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and the cruisers Cristobal Colon and Santa Maria Theresa were then at that port.

CRESPO REPORTED KILLED.

No Confirmation Received at the Venezuelan Legation.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—No word has come to Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, confirming the report current to-day that ex-President Crespo has been killed by rebels. The Minister's brother, Gen. Andrade, is now President of Venezuela, having succeeded Crespo.

The Minister thought it strange he had received no advices from Venezuela, but said there had been fighting in the part of Venezuela in which Gen. Crespo was last reported.

No word was received at the Consulate of Venezuela yesterday regarding the report of Crespo's death.

WORK ON THE NEW VESSELS.

The Present Stages of Construction of Some of the Warships Building.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the past month the work of constructing the new vessels for the navy has progressed with unusual rapidity. Several torpedo boats have been turned over to the navy, and almost every day from this time on another vessel will be added to the naval strength of this country.

The advance of work on some of the ships has been remarkable and a source of great satisfaction to the department. The Morris, the torpedo boat just finished by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, was advanced 23 per cent. in March. The McKee, another torpedo boat, constructing by the Columbian Iron Works, was advanced 18 per cent., and will soon be ready for service. Several other torpedo boats were advanced 7 and 8 per cent.

Work on the big ships has not been so satisfactory with respect to rapidity. The Kearsarge and the Kentucky advanced only 1 per cent. each. The Illinois and the Alabama, which are having something of a race, the former being built by the Newport News works and the latter by Cramp & Sons, advanced 2 and 3 per cent., respectively. The Alabama is now slightly ahead in the competition, being 46 per cent. completed to the Illinois 45.

If war is delayed much longer, Spain will have no superiority over this country in point of torpedo boats and destroyers, and the United States will be equal to her in this line of ships and far ahead in every other class.

DEFEND GEN. WOODFORD.

English-Speaking Circles in Madrid Resent American Papers' Attacks.

MADRID, April 18.—Great indignation has been caused in English-speaking circles in Madrid by an unwarrantable personal attack upon Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, appearing in two issues of an American journal.

The American Minister's courtesy is much appreciated by all in English-speaking circles, especially by the newspaper representatives. While maintaining the high level of America's diplomatic reputation, he has done so without losing personally the esteem of the people to whose Court he is accredited.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The fantastic stories published in the American papers have elicited much ridicule in Spain. One of them accuses Gen. Woodford of cheating both Governments, whereas the American Minister's attitude is praiseworthy and straightforward in the extreme."

CHICAGO FIRMS ARE PATRIOTIC.

Generous Offers Made to Employes Desiring to Enlist.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The big merchants of Chicago have assured their employes that they will lose nothing financially by answering the call to arms. Here are some of the generous promises extended to employes who enlist:

John V. Farwell, Jr., of the J. V. Farwell Company, full pay to each man during his term of enlistment; $1,000 to his family in case of death; Hub Clothing House, same as above; Marshall Field & Co., continuation of salary during term of enlistment; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., continuation of salary during term of enlistment; Armour Packing Company, continuation of salary; a plan of insurance of $1,000 to $1,500 for each man is now under consideration by this company.

Negotiating for the Fuerst Bismarck.

LONDON, April 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that Lieut. Commander Niblack, United States Naval Attaché at Berlin and at Rome, is still negotiating for the purchase of the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, to be used as an auxiliary cruiser.

London Times's Correspondent Expelled.

LONDON, April 19.—The Times announces this morning that its correspondent has been expelled from Havana. Against the expulsion The Times protests editorially, characterizing the act as "another of Spain's efforts to stifle the truth."

Warsaw, N. Y., Enrolling Troopers.

WARSAW, N. Y., April 18.—The country element is becoming aroused over the war question. M. J. Woodworth, recently a Republican county official, opened a recruiting office in this village to-day for the purpose of raising a company of mounted troops to do service in the Cuban war.

SPECIAL SALE
STERLING SILVER.

TEA SPOONS, new patterns, FULL SIZE, per set of six, $2.90
BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches), each . . 2.15
Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns; sterling tops, gold lined, each . . . . 50c.

The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

PEACE EFFORTS OF EUROPE

Mediation May Be Offered on Basis of Relinquishment of Cuba by Spain.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND HOPEFUL

Said to Have Cabled the Pope that There Is a Good Prospect that War Will Be Averted—Vatican Shares His Views.

LONDON, April 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing last evening, says:

"I learn that the powers are now discussing the advisability of offering their pacific mediation in the controversy between Spain and the United States on the basis of Spain ultimately relinquishing her sovereignty over Cuba, but receiving due compensation.

"Archbishop Ireland cabled to the Pope to-day saying that he has great hopes that his efforts for the preservation of peace will be crowned with success. The Archbishop complains that the greatest obstacle in his path is the violent language used in Roman Catholic organs in Europe against America."

The Vienna correspondent of The Times utters a warning against "exaggerated and misleading reports respecting the action of the Austrian Government and Emperor." He says:

"It is not true that any very prominent part has been taken by either the Emperor or the Government. Moreover, there has been and can be no question of intervention. It is mediation in its least obtrusive form which the powers have attempted, confining themselves to appealing to the principles of humanity, and proffering their good offices in case the two conflicting parties should wish to take advantage of the offer. Between action of this description and actual intervention there is little in common.

"It is to be regretted that these well-meant efforts have been unsuccessful, but failure was to a large extent anticipated. It was foreseen that the Americans would resent mediation, and it was difficult even to see how President McKinley could have mentioned the subject in his message to Congress without offending one or the other of the parties concerned. It must be remembered that the niceties of European diplomatic methods are lost upon so practical a people as the Americans."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"In well-informed quarters all reports of fresh efforts on the part of the powers to avert war are described as unfounded."

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The officials, so far as can be learned, have no notice of a renewed effort on the part of the European powers to influence the course of our Government in the direction of preventing hostilities, and it is surmised that if further attempts of that kind are in progress they are being directed upon the Spanish Cabinet.

One of the rumors in that connection which was in circulation to-day was that the powers had about concluded to assure the Spanish Ministry against overthrow at the hands of enraged mobs in the event of its consenting to a separation of Cuba from the mother country.

Denial that Germany Is Hostile.

BERLIN, April 18.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon publishes a note to the effect that "the reports that the Ambassadors of the powers at Washington have assumed a hostile attitude toward the United States are incorrect so far as Germany is concerned."

Mexico's Friendly Attitude.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Secretary Day had a call this morning from Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister. Some significance attached to the visit, as it was believed that his call was for the purpose of assuring Assistant Secretary Day as to the attitude of the Mexican Government toward the United States in the event of war with Spain. The news from the City of Mexico that a concentration of Mexican troops has been ordered on the Texas frontier is rather satisfactory to the authorities here, as evidencing a purpose on the part of the Mexican Government to repress sternly and promptly any Quixotic attempts that may be made to raid across the border by either sympathizers with Spain or by those lawless Mexicans who are quick to take advantage of any disturbance to organize filibustering expeditions.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

Government Asked if It Could Procure Copies of the American Consular Reports from Cuba.

LONDON, April 18.—The House of Commons resumed its sessions to-day, after the Easter recess. James Lowther, Conservative member for the Isle of Thanet, Division of Kent, asked the Government whether, "in view of the apparent imminence of war between two States with which we are on the most friendly terms," it was not the intention of the Government to "immediately notify all British subjects of the necessity for the observance of strict neutrality."

A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said he saw "no reason to depart from the universal practice of awaiting an outbreak of hostilities."

Edward J. Morton, Liberal member for Devonport, asked if her Majesty's Government could procure, through the United States Embassy, for the use of the members of Parliament, copies of the Consular reports from Cuba presented to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Balfour, in reply, said he was not aware that there was any machinery to carry out such an unusual demand, but, he added, the Government would be glad to consider it.

The conversation in the lobbies was devoted to the Spanish-American conflict, the Chinese question having sunk into the background.

Mr. Morton's question was put in behalf of a large group of members desiring to study fully the American case.

Mr. Lowther said his question was prompted by the possibility of officials at distant stations, such as the West Indies, giving excessive coaling facilities before they received the neutrality proclamation.

SIR C. DILKE ON THE CRISIS.

He Opines that the Decisive Action Will Be Fought at Sea.

LONDON, April 18.—Sir Charles Dilke, Radical member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean, Division of Gloucestershire, is quoted in an interview on the Spanish-American crisis as expressing the opinion that the two opposing fleets are about evenly balanced, adding:

"Therefore, the decisive action will be fought at sea. If the Americans win, the war will be over. If Spain wins, it will be the beginning of a long struggle which must end in the crushing defeat of Spain."

Continuing, Sir Charles Dilke ridiculed the idea of the Spaniards shelling cities, pointing out that Spain would reap no advantage from such action.

Sir Charles Dilke then expressed the opinion that both sides should be allowed access to British coaling stations, but that twenty-four hours would be allowed to elapse between the departure of one nation's ships and the arrival of their enemy to coal.

He also said that he anticipated considerable trouble from the chaotic state of international law, announced that his sympathies were with the United States, and explained that the United States was quite right in interfering in Cuba, adding, "although I pity the grand old Empire of Spain, which is crumbling."

Bible in Schools Decided Legal.

WHEELING, West Va., April 18.—The Supreme Court of Appeals has handed down a mandate in the case of James Kennedy vs. the Board of Education of Marion County, in which it holds that the reading of the Bible in the public schools is lawful, although it cannot be compelled by law. Kennedy sought to have the Bible eliminated from the school in the district. He tried to secure an injunction compelling its abandonment, but the case was decided in favor of the Board of Education in each court. The Judges of the Supreme Court stand evenly divided on the question, but the mandate issued constitutes a victory for the board.

THE DOMINION WITH US.

J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, Shows Where Canadians Stand.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, is making a brief sojourn in this city on his way to Philadelphia. He said yesterday that he had found just as much excitement over the Spanish-Cuban question in Canada as had met him on his arrival in New York. "There, too," he said, "we have our 'yellow journals,' which have been dinning the trumpet of war for some time; and all the newspapers follow the different phases of the question with a keen American interest which is scarcely equaled in the United States. Behind it all there is a sentiment of deep sympathy for the people here in their noble attempt to fight a great wrong that is being done to humanity.

"But the casual reader here of the flaming headlines of our newspapers should not misinterpret our sentiment as being one inviting any sort of political unity. All our endeavors are to build up a great Canadian nationality under the protection of the mother country; our sentiments reflect hers at this moment, but it is natural that they should assume a more intensely personal flavor, owing to our territorial proximity to the United States.

"There is the most cordial feeling among all classes for the United States. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit with Sir Lewis Davies to Washington last Autumn did much to bring Canada and the United States into a more just appreciation of each other, while the firmness and dignity of his policy allayed any suspicions that political unity was being connived at.

"But what has lately brought this change of sentiment into open and enthusiastic expression is the marked and broad development of the British policy. We are made sensible of the ties that bind the two great English-speaking peoples together. The expressions of the home Government in regard to the present crisis have been cordially seconded in the Dominion, and we realize the importance that a permanent entente cordiale would have. England, as you know, is disliked on the Continent because of her colonial policy, which certainly appeals to a higher and more advanced civilization than does that practiced by the Continental powers. We know that the United States, according to their very traditions of government, must sympathize with such a policy, and we believe that a growing feeling of moral support for it is making itself manifest in the States.

"It is beginning to dawn upon the people here that you have the same interests in the opening of free ports in China that Great Britain has, while all attempts at a selfish policy of exclusion are obnoxious to your inborn principles. And I may say that every expression of this growing sentiment is most cordially reciprocated in Canada, as, you know, it is in England. In case of actual war, which now seems inevitable, Canada will, like the mother country, remain strictly neutral; but the whole volume of Canadian sentiment will be overwhelmingly with the fortunes of the arms of the United States, and your successes will be followed with eager anticipation.

"In regard to the Spanish question I had a sincere sympathy for President Cleveland's policy, just as I have to-day for the policy of President McKinley. The prudence, dignity, and patience of the latter have my warmest admiration. The high moral tone, the unswerving endeavor for the best, the broad base of humanity upon which both the British policy in the East and the United States policy in regard to Cuba are placed, make them very striking—and formidable, too—when placed side by side. It is too much to expect that the United States could longer endure the murder, rapine, and outrage being indulged in almost on her frontier. We all feel with you that the time has come to act, and to act in such a manner that permanent and perfect peace may be secured in Cuba for all time."

SPANISH EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The United States Senate's Cuban Resolution Discussed—Minister Bernabe Attacked.

MADRID, April 18.—The Liberal reproduces verbatim the United States Senate's Cuban resolution, and remarks that it is not frightened by its tenor, though it does not support, the Liberal adds, the rumors in official circles that the proceedings at Washington are a cloak to gain time for further negotiations between the Pope and the powers.

"Such rumors," adds the Liberal, "are dangerous, as they lead to popular discontent. The truth is, a conflict is certain. President McKinley is ambitiously following a deliberate plan, and the powers are too jealous of one another to interfere, though they may be driven to suppress hostilities should their self-interests be endangered. Spain has no allies, and must protect her honor. Let the Government see that it be united Spain."

El Correo (Ministerial) says:

"It is reported from Washington that, in the event of the Senate's resolution prevailing, President McKinley will avail himself of his privilege of ten days ere giving the resolution his approval, provided he does not employ the actual veto. Amid much excitement the note of war with Spain prevails at Washington, but further delays will probably occur, owing to parliamentary routine or President McKinley's vacillation."

El Heraldo, pointing out "the bizarre position of Señor Polo y Bernabé at Washington," says:

"Spain's Minister is stopping his ears and closing his eyes while the Government to which he is accredited passes resolutions ignoring his country's prescriptive right."

El Correo Espanol (Carlist) argues that, as the Pope "has not interfered to reduce the rebels to obedience to Spain, he will not, a fortiori, interfere to protect the present dynasty."

RECHRISTENING NEW WARSHIPS.

The New York and the Paris Become the Harvard and Yale.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The former American Liners, the New York and Paris, have been rechristened Harvard and Yale, respectively.

The Yumuri was named the Badger, the Yorktown was called the Resolute. The St. Paul and St. Louis remain unchanged. While there was some doubt as to the legality of changing the names of the two chartered ships, this yielded to the necessity of preventing a duplication of the names of the flagship in the North Atlantic Squadron.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—When news reached here to-night that Yale and Harvard were to be honored by having cruisers named after them, no bitterness was felt on the part of Princeton, because a ship bearing Princeton's name is being rapidly completed at the Dialogue yards, at Camden. The students now claim that this university was the first to be honored, and that Yale and Harvard followed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

4:45 A. M.—34 East Ninety-second Street; James Hunter; damage, $100.

3:15 P. M.—56 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. E. King; damage, $5.

5 P. M.—575 Hudson Street; John Ryan; damage, $5.

9 P. M.—694 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $2.

9:55 P. M.—113 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Robert Oscher; damage, $15.

10 P. M.—460 Brook Avenue; Michael Finn; damage, $20.

10:30 P. M.—181 Monroe Street; Thomas Conway; damage slight.

THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue.

Goldsmith, Silversmith and Jeweler, Diamond Merchant and Dealer in Precious Stones, Solid Silver, Fine Porcelains and Bronzes.

"KEYSTONE OF AN ALLIANCE."

Sir F. Pollock on the Conditions Which Should Govern an Anglo-American Entente.

LONDON, April 19.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a letter this morning from Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Oxford, justifying the attitude of the United States in the controversy with Spain. Sir Frederick Pollock says, in part:

"It would be a superfluous and left-handed compliment for England to offer assistance to the United States, but the time has arrived for an Anglo-American entente or alliance which would do away with any necessity for arbitration treaties. We are the other great power of the North American Continent, and if we rightly consider our position, we are equally concerned with the United States to forbid the interference of any foreign power in American affairs.

"The true keystone of an alliance would be on the side of the United States, a frank recognition of our co-equal standing beyond the Atlantic in right of Canada and our joint interest in excluding European complications from America. On our side should be understood, if not formally expressed, a readiness to support the Monroe doctrine in conjunction with the United States by whatever means might be necessary or sufficient and against all comers.

"Such an alliance would make wholly for peace, and, within its legitimate purposes, would be irresistible; but if offense did come, the first shotted guns fired by the combined Anglo-American fleet might be the beginning of more ends than the objectors contemplated."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting editorially on Sir Frederick Pollock's letter, calls it "the wisest utterance yet made on the subject."

ERNEST O. CHAMBERLIN DEAD.

Managing Editor of The Evening World Succumbs to Pneumonia, Induced by Overwork.

Ernest O. Chamberlin, managing editor of The Evening World, died from pneumonia, induced by breaking down from overwork, last night at his home, Rockledge, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson. Several weeks ago he succumbed to the strain of his work, which was rendered heavier than usual by the press of war news, and had to take a rest. Reports from his home had been encouraging of late, but he took a sudden turn for the worse on Sunday afternoon and failed rapidly thereafter.

He was born at Great Bend, Penn., in 1860, and was educated in the public schools. He was a thorough newspaper student as a boy, and when a young man began writing for the local publication, The Great Bend Reporter. He went thence to Dunellen, N. J., where he edited another newspaper, The Rock. Shortly after coming of age he bought a neighboring publication, The Plainfield Bulletin, and became its editor. His political writing on this sheet resulted in his being called to the editorship of The Trenton Times, and he was The New Jersey political correspondent for The New York Sun and The Philadelphia Press while filling the latter post. Then he went to The Philadelphia Press as New Jersey editor.

In 1886 he joined the staff of The New York Sun, with which he remained as a special writer till 1892. National and State political conventions were among the matters he covered at this time, and his reputation as a newspaper man was increased by his work on those lines. In 1892 he became city editor of The World, and soon afterward managing editor of the same publication. Since then he had had almost continuous charge of either the morning or evening edition of The World, taking up special news work at times or breaking off work for a brief vacation.

Last Fall he took a trip abroad, and on his return wrote a number of articles on municipal government in Europe, which won wide and favorable comment.

Mr. Chamberlin enjoyed the respect and confidence of the men who worked under him, and was noted for fairness and sincerity. His literary work as well as his executive ability was conspicuous. He leaves a wife. Two brothers, Wilbur J. Chamberlin and Walter Chamberlin, both well-known newspaper men, survive him.

RISKED LIFE TO SAVE PETS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Two women risked their lives to rescue a canary bird and a parrot to-day from a burning building at 299 Michigan Avenue. The building is occupied by Mrs. Mary Berkowski, who rents to roomers. When the fire was discovered the occupants hastily ran into the street.

After they had reached a place of safety, Mrs. Berkowski and her daughter turned, and, despite the admonitions of firemen and friends, rushed back through fire and smoke.

When their friends had begun to despair of ever seeing them again, they reappeared, one carrying the canary bird, and the other with the parrot perched upon her hand. Neither the women nor their feathered pets had been injured.

FURNITURE TRUST FORMING.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Chicago is to be the directing centre of the American Furniture Company, a combination of fully 95 per cent. of the furniture makers in the United States, now in process of organization. The capital stock will be $12,000,000. The general offices and distributing warehouses of the trust will be located in this city. The organization will be perfected at a meeting in Chicago within a fortnight.

The combine was projected at Grand Rapids, Mich., in January. At first the organizers intended to include all makers of all kinds of furniture, but later decided to limit membership to makers of case goods, nearly all of whom are in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio. A leading Chicago manufacturer, who has returned from a meeting of the organizers in Grand Rapids, said:

"It is certain that within two weeks a new company, controlling the output of the case goods factories of the United States will come into existence. For three years the makers of these goods have been operating their factories at a loss. The price of furniture has been low. Some of the leading manufacturers decided that their only salvation lay in combining."

A Chinese Lawyer Attempts to Shoot.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Wong Chin Foo, editor of The Chinese News, drew a revolver in Judge Gibbons's Court this afternoon, and attempted to shoot Attorney W. D. Carlisle, his opponent in a lawsuit involving a debt of $154. The attorney struck the Chinaman twice in the face before the latter drew the revolver, and was with difficulty restrained from discharging it. The trouble grew out of a case in which both parties are interested. Wong Chin Foo represented the Chinamen's Equal Rights League, from which Attorney Carlisle sought to recover $154 for services rendered.

CUBAN RELIEF WORK.

Ship Load of Supplies May Be Started for the Island in Three Days, Under Convoy.

An extra force of clerks was at work in the offices of the Cuban Central Relief Committee yesterday, preparing for the big shipments of supplies to be sent at once from this port destined for the relief of the reconcentrados. Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the committee returned to his office from Washington yesterday morning, and urgent appeals were at once sent out to the various relief committees throughout the country and to the general public, asking that all available supplies be forwarded to this city at once, and asking for further contributions for relief work. The following statement concerning the resumption of the relief movement was given out by Mr. Barton:

"As an outcome of the expressed wish of the President that the Cuban relief work be recommenced on account of the reports of distress coming from Cuba, the committee has interviewed the officials of the State Department and the Secretaries of War and the Navy, with the result that the committee has decided to send a special steamer as soon as the charter can be completed and the vessel loaded. A second steamer will follow as soon as she can be supplied. The understanding is that both vessels will proceed from this port to Key West for orders and will sail under the United States and Red Cross flags, which, under the stipulations of the Geneva or Red Cross treaty, will secure the transportation and distribution of supplies without molestation.

"In case hostilities shall have opened before the arrival of the vessels at Key West, the committee will notify the Government, whose duty it will be under the treaty to furnish necessary convoy by warships for supply steamers carrying the Red Cross flag, and also military escort by the United States Army for the Red Cross agents engaged in distributing the supplies in Cuba.

"Spain being a party to the Geneva treaty, and being one of the most zealous adherents, will recognize the neutrality of the relief supplies and the Red Cross agents while accompanied by the Red Cross flag duly vised by the chief commanding officers of the United States Army and Navy."

Chairman Barton stated that the committee is prepared to forward about 1,500 tons of food and supplies immediately, and it is intended to dispatch the first steamer within three days. The committee hopes to get the second steamer under way within two weeks. Negotiations were being made yesterday for securing two of the Ward Line vessels for the purpose.

It was stated that Miss Clara Barton was in Washington yesterday for the purpose of formally notifying the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Surgeon Gen. Sternberg of the army that the National Red Cross Society now holds itself in readiness to answer any call from the military and medical departments. The international treaty requires this notice to be given by the society to its Government in case of war. The Red Cross forces are assembled at the various stations throughout the country ready to respond instantly to a call.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter will transfer temporarily the command of the Department of California to Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam, who will continue to command the Department of the Columbia also.

Col. James J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, is relieved from the temporary command of the Department of the Colorado, and will join his regiment, and Col. Edwin V. Sumner, Seventh Cavalry, is assigned to the temporary command of that department, and also of the Department of the Missouri, with station at Denver, Col.

Col. John M. Bacon, Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to the temporary command of the Department of Dakota, and also of the Department of the Lakes.

Leave of absence for seven days, to take effect upon the completion of his examination to determine his fitness for promotion, is granted First Lieut. William F. Lewis, Assistant Surgeon.

The following named officers will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, at Chickamauga National Park, for duty with the field batteries ordered to that point: Lieut. Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Third Artillery; Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery; Major John W. Dillenback, Second Artillery.

Transfers in the Seventeenth Infantry: First Lieut. Robert W. Dowdy, from Company K to Company B; First Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, from Company B to Company K.

Post Chaplain Henry Swift is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Col., and will report to the commanding officer, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for duty at that post.

Post Chaplain John B. McCleery is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Logan, Colorado, for duty at that post.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major Charles S. Ilsley, Ninth Cavalry, is extended three months.

Col. William H. Nash, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, is relieved from his present duties at St. Louis, Mo., and will repair to Washington and report for duty in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

First Lieut. James K. Thompson, Twenty-third Infantry, is relieved from duty at St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y. He will report to Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger at Mobile, Ala., for special duty.

Second Lieuts. Robert Sewell and Nathan K. Averill, Seventh Cavalry, will proceed to Chickamauga Park and report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding cavalry division, for assignment to duty with a regiment in need of their service.

An army retiring board is ordered by the Secretary of War to meet at the Army Medical Museum, in Washington on Monday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it: Detail: Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector General; Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster General; Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Major James C. Merrill, Surgeon; Capt. Robert J. C. Irvine, Eleventh Infantry, recorder.

Assignments of Inspectors General and of officers to duty as Acting Inspectors General: Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, to the Department of the East.

Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General, to the Department of the Lakes.

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, Inspector General, to the Department of California.

Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Inspector General, to the Department of the Gulf.

Major Francis Moore, Fifth Cavalry, as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Colorado.

Major James M. J. Sanno, Third Infantry, as Acting Inspector General, Department of the Missouri.

Major Wirt Davis, Fifth Cavalry, as acting Inspector General, Department of the Columbia.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, as Acting Inspector General, Department of Dakota.

Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, Centre County, Penn., and will join his troop at Chickamauga National Park.

Second Lieut. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Fourth Artillery, will repair from Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Chickamauga National Park, and report to Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery, for duty with the field artillery battalion.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, now on leave of absence in this city, is relieved from duty in connection with Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, transferring his responsibilities to the Quartermaster at that place, and directed to proceed at once to, and take station at, Tampa, Fla., for duty as Quartermaster at that place, reporting to the General commanding the troops there.

Navy.

Lieut. J. M. Bowyer's order of April 9 detaching him from the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordering him to the Dixie is revoked April 16.

Commander G. C. Reiter is detached from the Navy Yard, Norfolk, April 16, and ordered immediately to command the Venezuela.

Lieut. H. C. Gearing is detached from the Naval Academy April 16 and ordered immediately to the Yumuri.

Commander A. S. Snow is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., April 16 and ordered immediately to command the Yumuri.

Lieut. Joseph B. Murdock is detached from the Naval War College April 16 and ordered immediately to the Venezuela as executive officer.

Lieut. R. O. Bitler is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office April 16 and ordered immediately to the Lebanon as executive officer.

Lieut. N. A. McCully is detached from the Yankee April 16 and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Lieut. C. M. Knepper is detached from the Yankee April 16 and ordered immediately to the Lebanon.

Ensign E. B. McCormick is detached from the Prairie April 16 and ordered immediately to the Lebanon.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty is detached from the Prairie April 16 and ordered immediately to the Sterling as executive officer.

Assistant Paymaster R. Hatton is detached from the Bancroft April 16 and ordered immediately to the Dixie.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. D. McCormick is detached from the Yankee April 16 and ordered immediately to the Venezuela.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. M. Pickrell is detached from the Yosemite April 16 and ordered immediately to the Yumuri.

Lieut. C. F. Pond is detached from the Lebanon April 16 and ordered immediately to the Venezuela.

Mate G. B. Hendry is ordered to the Choctaw immediately, April 16.

Mate C. Larson is ordered to the Hercules April 16.

Mate J. M. Mahoney is ordered to the tug Enterprise immediately, April 16.

Mate C. T. Chase is ordered to the Powhatan immediately, April 16.

Lieut. D. H. Mahan is appointed executive officer of the Yumuri immediately, April 16.

Lieut. H. H. Barroll is ordered to the Helena as executive officer immediately, April 16.

Ensign G. L. P. Stone is detached from the Marblehead April 16 and ordered immediately to the Puritan.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme is detached from the Puritan April 16 and ordered immediately to command the Choctaw.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan is detached from the Bache April 16 and ordered immediately to the Marblehead.

Ensign F. M. Russell is detached from the Bache immediately April 16 and ordered to command the Powhatan.

Ensign O. P. Jackson is detached from the Yosemite April 16 and ordered immediately to the Niagara.

Lieut. J. B. Blish is detached from the Yosemite April 16 and ordered immediately to the Niagara as executive officer.

Ensign A. T. Chester is detached from the Yosemite April 16 and ordered immediately to the Sterling.

Mate J. H. Doyle is ordered to the Vermont immediately April 16.

Commander F. Courtis is detached as Inspector of the Twelfth Lighthouse District April 16 and ordered on sick leave for two months.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee is detached from the office of the Secretary April 16 and ordered immediately to League Island with the St. Paul.

Rear Admiral M. Sicard is ordered to the office of the Secretary April 16, and his unexpired leave is revoked.

Lieut. Commander H. Winslow is detached from the Constitution April 16 and ordered immediately to League Island with the St. Louis.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Driggs is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence April 16 and ordered immediately to League Island with the St. Paul.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Dixie April 16 and ordered immediately to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius is detached from the Franklin April 16 and ordered to League Island April 18 with the St. Paul.

Lieut. Commander G. Blocklinger is ordered April 16 to be ready for orders to the Charleston as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Turner is ordered April 16 to be ready for orders to the Newark as executive officer.

A WORD OF WARNING.

Regarding the Water You Use Just at This Time of the Year.

In these days there is such a universal interest in the water we drink that anything bearing upon the subject is eagerly read by the public. "It is evident," says a New York Medical Journal, "that the necessity of using absolutely pure drinking water cannot become too strongly impressed on the public mind, but water in that condition is provided by very few communities. Where such water cannot be obtained, the ordinary drinking water, if the least suspicion attaches to it, should be boiled before using. Precautions should be taken at all times of the year."

"There are few ordinary drinking waters that do not contain traces of impure matter and poisonous germs, invisible to the naked eye. If these enter the system at a favorable time, disease will ensue. Boiling and freezing, it has been shown, often fail to destroy these dangerous foes to health. It is known, however, that the addition of a little pure spirit to contaminated water will render it perfectly harmless. It is recommended that pure whiskey be used for this purpose. The one absolutely pure medicinal whiskey known to the world is Duffy's Pure Malt. Scientists admit this, doctors confirm it, and the public has proved it. There is no difficulty in counteracting the poisons in drinking water if this pure whiskey is used. Care should be observed, however, to secure Duffy's, as it is a pure medicinal whiskey, and will accomplish what you desire.

WHO STRIKES FIRST wins half the battle. We stepped into the made-to-order clothing arena, and delivered a body blow to the high-priced tailors that they can't forget. We've since followed it up with those suits and top coats that we make for

$15.00

and as a result victory is now ours. Money back if dissatisfied.

W.C.Loftus&Co.
Broadway, cor. Prince (11th floor.
1,191 B'way, near 28th. 125th & Lexington Av.
Sun Building, nr. Bridge. 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY—TROY.

Hunter Baltimore Rye
10 YEARS
The American Gentleman's Whisk[illegible]
Perfectly Matured and Mellow, Rich, Pure Flavor.
Tested and Restorative, Recommended by Physicians.
At all First-class Cafés and by Jobbers.

The Wanamaker Store

Two Sales Continued

THERE will be continued to-day the two important sales begun yesterday—Silks and China.

If there is any need for either of these, the passing of this opportunity will be a serious mistake. The silks are at prices ranging from 40c. to $1.25 a yard,—all French and Swiss Summer silks of highly desirable patterns.

The china is of Haviland and Austrian, with some English porcelain, selling at a reduction of one-third to one full half from our regular figures. Also a number of fancy plates in mazarine blue and gold and filigree, at One Dollar each,—regularly $30 to $40 a dozen.

Half Prices on Boys' Suits

THERE'S a good story in this, if there were time and need to tell it, but when you know *what* the fact is, we don't think you'll bother about *why*. When one finds precious nuggets he doesn't stop to ponder over the geological causes that brought them there.

There are thirteen hundred and fifty-seven Boys' Suits, all of the washable kinds, all in the sailor pattern, on sale this morning at just *One Half* the fairest of regular prices.

They are new goods, and strictly good goods. The manufacturer is called by people who know his product, the best in the country. The suits are of the kinds he is willing to be judged by.

Sizes are for ages from three years to twelve years. Prices are:

$1, $1.35, $1.75, $2, $2.35, $2.75.

To get regular figures, multiply by two. Sometimes you'll have to add a little to that, if you wish to be absolutely accurate.

Women's Suits—Low-priced Enough

THERE are only five small lots, but they're marked for a hasty good-bye. The Suits are in all the latest styles; the work of the best tailors,—in brief, suits from *our regular stock*. The lots are specified below. Note the almost absurdly low prices. Do you wish one of those very desirable suits? Don't hesitate. Be among the early comers.

Lot 1—Values up to $18. These are mostly serges, with fly-front and Saddler jackets; gracefully hanging skirts; all jackets and some of the skirts silk lined. Now $10.

Lot 2—Values up to $21. Serges and broadcloths, in various colors; blouse, fly-front or Saddler jackets; some silk lined throughout. Now $15.

Lot 3—Values up to $40. Very dressy and tailor-made costumes in the most fashionable materials. Nearly all of these silk lined throughout. Now $20.

Lot 4—Values up to $50. Tailor-made costumes of braodcloth or covert; also dressy costumes in latest fancy materials. Now $25.

Lot 5—Values up to $60—Fine tailor-made and dressy costumes of very elegant materials; beautifully trimmed and lined throughout with rich silk. Now $30.

In addition to these is an interesting offering of mourning dresses, many of which are imported, at one-third off regular prices. They are all beautifully made and trimmed, and were $28 to $96. We've re-marked them $18.50 to $64.

Certain Dress Goods Values. THIS is another rather diverse assortment which is mentioned below, but it's a fair example of the universality of our value giving.

The Novelty Grenadines are beautiful goods, all in exclusive patterns. The cotton goods are marked bargains. A reading of the list below will prove profitable, although it should be supplemented by a look at the goods.

NOVELTY GRENADINES

At $3.75 and $4—Crepon Grenadine, in handsome plaids, in combinations of black with reseda, cardinal, Yale blue and beaver.

At $4—Silk-and-wool Plisse Grenadine, combinations of colors with black.

At $4.50—Bayadere Plisse and Matelasse Chenille stripe Grenadine.

At $3.50—Self-colored silk-and-wool check Crepon Grenadine.

At $3.50—Satin Bayadere striped Grenadine, in combinations of black on colors and colors on black.

At $3.50—Silk-and-wool iridescent Bayadere Plisse on grounds of black gauze Grenadine.

At $3.75—Self-colored serpentine Bayadere figured silk-and-wool Crepon Grenadine.

At $3.50—Silk-and-wool Chevron novelty figured Grenadine.

At $2.25—Silk-and-wool lace plaid Grenadine, in combinations with colors, such as lavender, nile, maize, heliotrope and gendarme.

At $2.50—Silk-and-wool narrow Bayadere stripes of black on colored grounds of silk-and-wool Grenadine.

At $2.50—Silk-and-wool black Bayadere striped two-toned Grenadine.

COTTON DRESS GOODS

A 12 1-2c. Printed Batiste at 10c.; in handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds, and Polka dots in white on navy blue and black grounds.

An 18c. Printed Dimity at 12c.; in white and tinted grounds, with small designs and floral printing.

10c. Printed Lawns at 7c.; in stripes and floral designs.

Rotunda.

Tortoise Shell Pins and Combs. THESE are so pretty and so moderately priced that you'll surely feel tempted to own one or more when you see them. The goods have just been opened, and many odd and beautiful conceits are shown. Among them are some handsomely gold and silver mounted pins and combs, and others that are elegantly jeweled. In the collection are a few articles priced like this:

Hair Pins, 5c. to 45c.
Large Top Loop Pins, 85c.
Side Combs, 25c. to 50c.
Tuck Combs, 50c.
Pompadour Combs, 75c. to $1.50.
Empire Combs, $1.85.
Pompadours, side combs, tucks, empire combs, set with French rhinestones; pompadours and side combs, with rhinestones set in sterling silver on shell; fancy combs and twist pins in excellent variety—$2.50 to $22.50.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Ninth Street.

Carpet Store Features. WHEN you come buying carpets, what do you like to find? Something that just suits the room, the wall-paper and the purse:—isn't that it? Now think how many styles must be here to enable us to say that we can suit you, whatever those requirements may be. As a matter of fact, there are nearly 1,500 carpet styles alone on this floor.

In Straw Mattings there are some four hundred patterns in Chinese and Japanese makes. Our qualities are exceptionally good this year;—it was a good crop of straw from which these were made.

Here's a hint or two of price on floor coverings in general:—

CHINA MATTINGS—350 styles, in small designs; the sort most fancied; $5 to $20 per roll of 40 yards.

JAPANESE MATTINGS—Effects in color and design that you wouldn't believe possible in a fabric made from straw; almost all the simple effects of woven woolens; 400 styles; $10 to $25 per roll of 40 yards.

FIBRE MATTING—A straw matting made from wood; clean, strong, almost everlasting, and so pretty and tasty that many prefer it to either the Chinese or Japanese fabric; 19 patterns at 50c. and 60c. per yard.

FIBRE RUGS—In red, blue, or green:
18x36 in., 75c. 4x7 ft., $4.25
26x40 in., $1.25 6x9 ft., $7.25
36x72 in., $2.50 9x12 ft., $13
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in., $10.

ORIENTAL RUGS
Karabaghs, about 3x5 ft., $7.50.
Kazak and modern Persians, average 4x7 ft.; Now $12, $15, $18, $19, $20, $23, $25; Were $16, $27, $30, $29, $32, $34, $37.
Also Persian carpets, averaging 10 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. 6 in., at 25 per cent. off.

Lace Curtains Hurried Along. WERE not going fast enough to please the upholstery man. A reduction of about 25 per cent. from already fair prices should make them disappear quickly, especially so since they're new and very desirable goods. Only a few hundred pairs. Nottingham make, Brussels and Honiton effects.

3 patterns at $1.15; yesterday $1.50.
2 patterns at $1.35; yesterday $1.85.
3 patterns at $1.65; yesterday $2.25.
2 patterns at $2.15; yesterday $2.75.

Third floor.

Just Received: Untrimmed Hats. THE Millinery Parlors will have ready this morning a particularly good assortment of Untrimmed Hats, which have only just landed here. Of course they're the newest and the best,—how could they be otherwise? Prices range from 75c. to $6 each.

Also, a fine showing in Flowers and Feathers and hat trimmings generally,—the "fuss and feathers" that go to make up millinery completion. We'll give you all the help you need in making a selection, and there are people here whose advice in such matters is worth having.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway,

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

Seven Yachts, a Tug, and a Freight Steamer Inspected by the Board in Boston.

MANY SMALL VESSELS WANTED

A Long List Sent to Washington—One Hundred or More Yachts Available—Controversy of the German Lines.

Lieut. Commander Reeder, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Naval Constructor Tawresey of the Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers returned yesterday morning from Boston, where they have been inspecting yachts for the fleet to be used by the Government in Cuban rivers and inlets in case of war. Many such vessels are to be bought, and the Navy Department is anxious to have the board's recommendations.

An immense amount of work was done by the members of the board in Boston, considering the length of their stay in that city. Seven yachts, a tug, and a freight steamer were inspected. The yachts included the steel yacht Ituna, 135 feet long, built in 1886 at Glasgow, and owned by Allison V. Armour; the steel yacht Illawarra, 106 feet long, built in 1896 at Bath, Me., and owned by Eugene Tompkins; the steel yacht Peregrene, 131 feet long, built in 1896 at Bath, Me., and owned by Ralph White; the Chetolah, 90 feet long, built in 1891 at Salisbury, Mass., and owned by the estate of Charles Lunt; the wooden yacht Mindora, 131 feet long, built at Brooklyn in 1884, and owned by Charles H. Merrill, and the steel yacht Viola, 73 feet long, built in 1884 at New York, and owned by Dana Estes.

The Lawley tug No. 859 was also inspected, as was the Warren Line steamship Cambronian. The latter is a vessel of about 2,000 tons, and was inspected to determine her suitability for a transport. The yachts are all of suitable size, and are reported to be very fast.

Vessels Supposed to be Chosen.

After a conference lasting nearly all the afternoon, the board telegraphed a long list of yachts to Washington as suitable for purchase. This list is said to have included nearly all of the Boston vessels and the following New York yachts: Shearwater, 124 feet long, built in 1897, and owned by Henry R. Walcott; Thespia, 104 feet long, built in 1895, and owned by David Dows, Jr.; Restless, 113 feet long, built in 1887, and owned by Hiram W. Sibley; Silvia, 146 feet long, built in 1882, and owned by Edward M. Brown; Viking, 138 feet long, built in 1883, and owned by Horace H. Hutchins; Hiawatha, 170 feet long, built in 1889, and owned by the estate of Charles Fleischmann, and the Corsair, 241 feet long, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

A member of the board said yesterday that the members of yacht clubs had been generous in offering their yachts to the Government. Extravagant prices have been asked only in one or two cases, the majority of offers leaving the purchase price to be fixed by the board. It is said that there will be no difficulty in recommending 100 or more suitable vessels.

The offices of the board were thronged yesterday with steamer, yacht, and tugboat owners and agents, with vessels of every description to sell or charter. So great was the rush that the board was unable to hold a conference over the work done in Boston until nearly noon.

The Yacht Tillie Offered.

Lewis Luckenback was one of the callers. He offered the yacht Tillie, formerly owned by James Gordon Bennett, and was ready to make final arrangements for the transfer of the steamship Southery to the Government. She was inspected last week for a collier. Owing to some technical flaw in the papers the deal was not completed. The vessel will cost the Government $100,000.

The swift launch Vamoose was offered by Col. R. A. Ammon, acting for the owner, Frank F. Morrell, but the board declined to recommend her purchase. Many of the callers had freight steamships for sale as colliers. They were invariably told that no more of such vessels were desired at present. The iron tug Gladys was offered, and will be inspected within a day or two. The Cornell Towing Company's tug Thomas P. Fowler was inspected for the last time yesterday, and will probably be purchased to-day. A strong effort is being made to sell her to the Government.

Naval Constructor Tawresey, Passed Assistant Engineer Danforth, and Lieut. Commander Reeder will go to Philadelphia today to inspect a new tug being built there by Neafie & Levy and any other vessels that may be desirable. A member of the board said yesterday that the Government had abandoned, for the present, at least, the idea of purchasing any of the big transatlantic liners of foreign companies.

The German Lines and Spain.

The following statement was issued yesterday afternoon by Emil L. Boas, the manager of the New York branch of the Hamburg-American Line:

"Referring to the statement sent to the newspapers by Mr. Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd to the effect that the North German Lloyd quoted prices on their ships to Moss & Co. of London, as they do to other ship brokers, and broke off negotiations as soon as they learned that the ships were to be purchased on behalf of Spanish interests, while the Hamburg-American Line completed the negotiations, we beg to say that we are in receipt of evidence showing that Messrs. Moss & Co. inquired of the North German Lloyd in Bremen on April 11 at what price they would sell one or two of their express steamers running between Genoa and New York, to be delivered promptly at Barcelona, and that the North German Lloyd at Bremen answered offering the Fulda at £60,000 and the Ems at £70,000, promising to send full particulars by letter. These steamers were declined by the Spanish Line because they were too slow. The North German Lloyd then sent their representative, Mr. Leist, to negotiate personally for the sale of the Havel, declaring that she could make twenty knots, but this ship was also declined by the Spanish company because she was a single screw steamer. The statement as here made has been confirmed by Mr. Derios, Manager of the Compaña Trasatlantica of Barcelona.

"We trust that this information will suffice to cast the proper light on the contention that the North German Lloyd would sell steamers to the United States Government exclusively, and show that we have to deal here merely with an attempt to make capital out of a plain case of sour grapes."

Gustav H. Schwab, when seen last night regarding the above statement, said:

"As to the alleged facts set forth in the statement I have no knowledge, but I do know that when our company was informed by us of the situation here they promptly broke off all negotiations for the sale of any of our vessels to the Spanish Government or to Moss & Co. for transfer to Spain. This is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Hamburg-American Packet Company to embroil us when they feel that the American public will long remember their action in the present crisis. Our company has an enormous fleet, and has always a certain number of vessels for sale, but if they made any offer to sell any of them to Spain they did so before learning of the situation here. I can state positively that they did not do so afterward, and would not now sell one of our vessels at any price to Spain. I think Mr. Boas will learn only too well what 'sour grapes' are when the American people see the Normannia and Columbia turn up as Spanish cruisers."

CAPT. PHILIP MAKES DENIAL.

Says His Guests Walked Over Signal Bunting, Not Over the Spanish Flag.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 18.—Capt. Philip of the battleship Texas is angry over a newspaper publication that the men of the Texas took the Spanish flag for use as a dressing to one of the companionways of the ship so that it would be walked over in going down. The fact of the matter is that because some distinguished guests were coming aboard the [illegible] were ordered to dress a companionway, which they did by putting a few signal flags as covers to the steps. Capt. Philip said this morning:

"The story is outrageous. We are men of a little common sense, and are not doing [illegible] and nonsensical things. If we were ordered to-morrow we would not offer [illegible] insult to the Spanish flag."

W. & J. Sloane

Are offering a special line of

VELVET CARPETS

At exceptionally low prices.

Also a large selection of

TAPESTRY CARPETS

and ART FILLINGS

suitable for Country Houses, and very inexpensive.

Broadway & 19th St.

ROOSEVELT'S WAR AMBITION.

He Still Refuses to Say Whether He Will Leave the Navy Department for Service in the Field.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt still refuses to say positively whether or not he intends to resign from his present office to take a commission in the volunteer forces of the United States in the war in Cuba. To-day he refused absolutely to confirm or deny the rumor. It is well known that Mr. Roosevelt thirsts for war as the hart panteth after the water brooks, and that nothing would suit him better than to take a hand in the scrimmage with Spain.

It is also known that he would be restive under the restraint imposed by his position in the Navy Department, as he would greatly prefer a more active field of operations. The only opportunity he would have for activity as an Assistant Secretary of the Navy would be to keep the fleets and individual vessels engaged to their utmost in the thick of war, and there is no doubt that he would be zealously active in this respect.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends say, however, that, while he would be delighted to have a command, he would not resign his office at this juncture. He has thoroughly mastered the last details of the department, and a more efficient officer could not be found in the country, and one who would be, for months at least, capable of discharging the important duties of the position as well as the present Assistant Secretary. The Secretary and the Administration, it is admitted on all sides, would be greatly embarrassed by the resignation of Mr. Roosevelt, and it is not likely that he would now take a step that would be so prejudicial to the highest interest of the department.

Besides this consideration, it is thought by officials that the field Mr. Roosevelt would enter would not offer the opportunity he would want in taking a commission for the war. It is the expectation of both the army and the naval officers that the war, so far as actual hostilities on land are concerned, will be over in a month after it is commenced. Even in that short time the fleets would do most of the fighting, and the navy itself offers no allurement to Mr. Roosevelt's ambition.

The army will hardly do more, it is thought, than invest Havana, and, possibly, fight several unimportant engagements with the Spanish forces outside of that city. This is not an inviting outlook for martial glory or fame. It has been said that Mr. Roosevelt would accept a commission under Gen. Lee, who is considered certain of procuring a division in the army of occupation; but this rumor arose from a jesting assertion by the Assistant Secretary that he would like to serve under the doughty Confederate leader. It would be far more probable that he would have a place in the National Guard or volunteer forces from New York.

The difficulty there would be that a position would have to be created, or made vacant, for him. The first volunteers expect confidently to retain their present officers; but the President and the Governor of New York would certainly see to it that the Assistant Secretary got a commission that would be worthy of the high rank he now holds in the National Government and of the great sacrifice he would make to serve his country in the field. At present, however, it does not seem at all probable that Mr. Roosevelt will resign his office to join the army of occupation.

THE MORRIS MAKES FAST TIME.

Torpedo Boat Makes a Record of 24.02 Knots an Hour in Narragansett Bay.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 18.—The official speed trial of the torpedo boat Morris, recently launched from the Herreshoffs' works here, was held on Narragansett Bay to-day. The vessel made a record of 24.02 knots an hour for a distance of forty miles, under 190 pounds pressure and with 440 revolutions. Her contract called for a speed of 22½ knots. Commander McLain of the trial board said everything in connection with the craft was unusually satisfactory.

ADMIRAL SICARD ORDERED ON DUTY

He Is Expected to Report at the Navy Department Within 24 Hours.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Probably with the view of availing himself of the large experience of Rear Admiral Sicard, Secretary Long has revoked the sick leave of that officer and ordered him to duty in his own office at the Navy Department.

The Admiral at present is at his home, in New York State, and is expected to report at the department within the next twenty-four hours. Being thoroughly familiar with every detail of construction and the strength and the weakness of all of the vessels of the fleet under Capt. Sampson's command, as well as those now lying at Hampton Roads, under command of Commodore Schley, the Admiral is expected to be of great assistance to the department in the arrangements of any plans of campaign. Technically he succeeds in the Secretary's office Capt. Sigsbee, who has been acting in a similar capacity since Capt. Barker's relief as professional adviser to the Secretary.

The Holland's Torpedo-Tube Trial.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 18.—The submarine boat Holland had a successful trial of her torpedo tube this afternoon. The test was made to see if the tube worked correctly, and the dummy, which was the full size of a real torpedo and the real weight, was thrown more than 100 feet. The test was made while the Holland was tied up to the dock in the Raritan Dry Dock Company's yard. The Holland may have a trial dip to-morrow.

THE LARCHMONT CLUB'S OFFER.

The Use of Its Facilities Offered to Lieut. Commander Field.

The Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club have extended to Lieut. Commander Field, United States Navy, in command of the Third Coast Defense District, the full use of all the facilities of the clubhouse and station, including such accommodation as he may require in the main house and other buildings; and the use for any purpose of the club floats and landing stages, launches, telegraph instruments, and long-distance telephones.

The Trustees of the club further announce that in the event of actual hostilities between the United States and any other country during the coming yachting season, the events already scheduled, including regattas and the festivities of race week, will be omitted.

The club membership includes a large number of naval officers and members of the naval militia, and it is expected that a yet larger number of members will volunteer in case of war. Under the circumstances it seems to the Trustees to be obvious that it would be inappropriate to engage in the usual sporting events at such a time.

An Allan Liner Purchased.

MONTREAL, Quebec, April 18.—It is announced that the smallest of the Allan Steamship Line fleet, the Lucerene, of about 2,000 tons, has been sold to the United States, to be added to the latter's auxiliary war fleet.

THREE WAR VESSELS SAIL

The Eagle, Hornet, and Hawk, All Formerly Yachts, Start for Key West.

DOINGS AT THE NAVY YARD

Several Ships Ready for Orders to Put to Sea—The Gunboat Annapolis Thought to Have Passed Out Quietly.

Three vessels of the mosquito fleet sailed from this port yesterday to join Capt. Sampson's squadron at Key West. These three were the Eagle, formerly the yacht Almy; the Hornet, formerly the yacht Alicia, and the Hawk, formerly the yacht Hermione.

The Eagle left the navy yard on Sunday afternoon and anchored in the Lower Bay for the night. The Hawk, in command of Lieut. Hood, one of the survivors of the Maine, was the first of the trio to go to sea. She passed Sandy Hook at 9:07 o'clock. The Eagle, in charge of Lieut. Sutherland, was then trying her engines and circling about on the waters of the harbor. She followed the Hawk at 9:45 o'clock, and fifteen minutes later the Hornet, in charge of Lieut. Helm, followed.

As the three vessels went down the harbor, few would have taken them for yachts. They are painted the regulation lead color, which made it hard to distinguish them when they got a little distance off shore. Each has one mast, which is to be used for signaling, and each carried six-pounders and machine guns. The Eagle and Hornet were strengthened with belts of steel plate to protect the engines and boilers.

The collier Saturn is in charge of Capt. Very, and is expected to take her cargo to sea to-day.

The tug Underwriter, with the barge Lone Star in tow, which arrived from Havana on Sunday night with wreckage from the Maine, went to the navy yard in the morning. The wreckage consists of two gun carriages, two gun shields, two anchors, three davits, anchor shackles, a donkey engine, boiler, smokestack, and umbrella, and the covers of the funnels. This load, about forty tons, will be stored in the yard.

The New Orleans Ready.

As yet no instructions have been received at the commandant's office about the cruiser New Orleans, but instructions are expected any minute. It is thought that the new vessel will be put in shape as soon as possible and sent to join one of the squadrons, and that suggested alterations will be left until the present trouble is over. The Prairie and Yankee are still in the yard, and, although there have been rumors that there would be a change in the commands of these vessels it was officially denied yesterday.

The steamer Yorktown, which was recently purchased by the Government from the Old Dominion Line, is to be fitted out at the Morgan Iron Works at Ninth Street and East River. A gang of workmen will give her an overhauling under the direction of the naval authorities.

Lieut. C. V. Richman, who is in command of the monitor Nahant, called at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, and consulted the officials there about fitting the Nahant with her secondary battery. He staid in the yard about an hour, and then returned to the Nahant off Tompkinsville. The members of the naval battalion who brought the Nahant from Philadelphia had a busy day yesterday. Half the crew had shore leave on Sunday, but had to report before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour every man answered to his name, and, as one officer put it, all looked clean and well. The men were then set at work to clean ship. Sand was brought on board from the beach, and the deck cleaned down. The berth deck was cleared out and thoroughly cleaned by noon.

Commander W. Butler Duncan had a conference with some of the officers of the First Battalion during the day relative to picking out a detail of men for the Prairie, which, it is said, will be manned by the Naval Militia.

Staten Island Boatmen Busy.

The boatmen at Staten Island are doing a good business taking parties out to look at the warships. Several tried to board the Nahant yesterday, but orders had been given to allow no one on board except relatives and friends of the officers. It is expected that the Nahant will go to the navy yard to-day, and that while there the old wooden deck which covers the steel one will be replaced.

A report that some of the crew were ill with diphtheria and that Health Officer Doty had been summoned, was denied by Dr. Doty, who said that every one on board was in excellent health except one man, who had a sore throat.

Half of the crew obtained shore leave yesterday, and will report by 9 o'clock this morning. All speak well of the monitor and every one is comfortable. The officers have been complimenting Surgeon J. P. McGowan on the wardroom mess, of which the doctor has charge.

A draft of sixty-eight marines arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia. They were transferred to the navy yard on the tug Narkeeta. Fifty more are expected today from Boston.

Friends of Admiral Bunce are said to be trying to have him assigned to the command of one of the squadrons in Southern waters instead of being Commandant of the navy yard, but it is understood that the Navy Department intends retaining him at this station.

A large order for torpedo machinery has been placed with W. D. Forbes of Hoboken. Mr. Forbes declined to say who the machinery was for, but it is said that a firm is going to build several torpedo boats with the idea of selling them to the Government.

Annapolis May Have Sailed.

The observer at Sandy Hook last night reported that at 11:40 P. M. a vessel was seen passing out. She looked like the gunboat Annapolis, stripped. The Annapolis, it was reported, left the navy yard at 8 P. M.

The San Francisco remains at anchor off Tompkinsville. There was considerable activity on board all day yesterday. The crew did not obtain any shore leave, and spent the day getting ready to strip the ship and to put on her fighting coat. When this work will be commenced was uncertain last night. If she goes into dry dock she can be painted while the bottom is being cleaned, but if it is decided to send her to sea without scraping, her sides will be blackened where she lies.

An officer of the San Francisco said yesterday that despite the long cruise of the ship she was in good condition. Her speed would not be retarded much by any marine growths on her bottom, and the worst of this could be removed by divers, so that her speed would not be affected.

THE SOMERS NOW DISABLED.

Hope that She Can Come Over Under Her Own Steam Discouraged at the Department.

FALMOUTH, England, April 18.—The United States torpedo boat Somers, purchased for the American Government in Germany, which has twice had to make port while on her voyage to the United States, collided this afternoon with the masonry at the entrance of the dock in which she was being placed for repairs, defects in her machinery having made her leak in several places. As a result of today's accident, the stem of the Somers was smashed, which means that there will be further delay in putting her in shape for another start.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The reports that have reached the Navy Department from England tend to discourage the idea that the torpedo boat Somers, now lying at Falmouth under convoy of the cruiser Topeka, can be safely trusted to cross the ocean under her own steam. This might be accomplished in mild Summer weather, but the little boat was never designed by her German builders to undertake an Atlantic passage in the tempestuous Spring time. It is thought that it may be possible to bring her across on the deck of some big English tramp steamer.

SHIPYARDS SHUT TO VISITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—All visitors were denied admission to Cramps' shipyard to-day. It was stated that this regulation has been agreed upon by all the private shipyards in this vicinity, the idea being to prevent unauthorized persons from getting information about the progress of work on Government ships.

The concerns in this vicinity, besides the Cramp establishment, affected by the new regulation are [illegible] Philadelphia; Roach, at Chester; John H. Dialogue, Camden, and Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington.

GORHAM COMPANY
Silversmiths

The new patterns of
HOUSEHOLD SILVERWARE
for the approaching
SPRING WEDDING SEASON
are now on view

BROADWAY and NINETEENTH ST.
TWENTY-THREE MAIDEN LANE

The O'Higgins Not Secured.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—It was stated at the Navy Department this afternoon that the efforts to secure the Chilean battleship O'Higgins have been practically abandoned.

Fifty Fishermen for the Navy.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 18.—The steamer Grand Lake, which sailed for Halifax today, takes fifty Newfoundland fishermen, bound for Boston, where they will volunteer in the American Navy. Hundreds of others can be had for service if they are needed.

British Steamer for a Collier.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 18.—The United States Government has purchased the British steamer Regulus, now at this port, and will use her as a coal carrier.

Spain is negotiating for the purchase of the sealing steamer Algerine, formerly a British man-of-war.

Six Hundred Shells from Reading.

READING, Penn., April 18.—The Carpenter Steel Works to-day forwarded 600 large-sized shells for the navy and coast defense. This is the largest single consignment ever forwarded. Another large shipment will be made in a few days.

COMMODORE HOWELL ASSIGNED.

Ordered to Command the Newly Organized Patrol Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Long to-day decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet, consisting of the Yosemite, the Prairie, the Yankee, and the Dixie. This detail for Commodore Howell is a solution of a difficulty which has been confronting the department ever since his return from the European station.

Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so in view of the fact that he outranks both Commodore Schley and Capt. Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could in justice have been relieved to make room for Commodore Howell, and the creation of the new fleet solves the difficulty. It is probable that the San Francisco will be retained by Commodore Howell as his flagship, thus materially increasing the strength of the coast squadron.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS

Action on Membership in Case of War with Spain.

The annual meeting of the National Council of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States will be held in New York on May 12. Among those who will be present are Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, Commander General; Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, United States Navy, Vice Commander General; Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army; Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, Secretary; Gen. James H. Morgan, Rodney Macdonough, Judge Advocate General; Frank M. Avery, the Rev. Dr. C. Ellis Stevens, Horace Davis, Col. H. Ashton Ramsay, James H. Gilbert, Augustus Floyd Delafield, and Frederick J. Huntington.

In case of war with Spain a resolution will be offered for adoption by the National Commandery at a subsequent meeting, amending the National constitution of the order, allowing all commissioned officers of the army, navy, Marine Corps, and volunteers eligibility as Veteran Companions of the order.

Westchester Guardsmen's Election.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 18.—The Fifth Company of the First Weschester County Regiment, which is organizing and drilling under officers from Fort Slocum, held an election here to-night. Robert H. George was chosen Captain, Thomas L. Merritt, First Lieutenant; William H. Maitland, Second Lieutenant. The company has been drilling under Capt. George, a veteran of the civil war. The company is ready for any call.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises...5:16|Sun sets...6:43|Moon rises...4:14

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....6:25|Gov. Isl'd...6:58|H. Gate....8:47
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....6:42|Gov. Isl'd...7:16|H. Gate....9:06

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 19.		
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Alliança, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana and Mexico	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alcedene, Santiago de Cuba	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Seneca, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Santos	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, APRIL 21.		
Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M	1:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, APRIL 22.		
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, St. Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 23.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Navarre, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 19.

Alene, Port Limon, April 12.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
Catania, Havre, April 2.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 6.
[illegible], Shields, April 2.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 13.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Comal, Galveston, April 13.
Fulham, St. Lucia, April 12.
Santiago, Nassau, April 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 17.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 13.
Koenigen Luise, Southampton April 11.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance, Colon, April 15.
Comanche, Jacksonville, April 19.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 15.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 17.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 24.

La Normandie, Havre, April 16.
Ohio, Hull, April 10.

Arrived—Monday, April 18.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah April 16, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:40 P. M. April 19.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Svendson, Demerara April 5, with sugar and one passenger to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans April 13, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Hodgson, Dunkirk March 30, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Liv, (Nor.,) Hansen, Hamburg March 22 and West Hartlepool 29, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Queveda, Havana April 13, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Muir, London April 7, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Oneida, Staples, Georgetown, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Monte, Parker, New Orleans April 13, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Ship Agenor, (of Boston,) Shellen, Hongkong 136 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Ship Parimita, (of Portland, Me.,) Soule, Manila 113 ds., with hemp to order—vessel to M. F. Pickering & Co.

Bark Lapland, (of Boston,) Cates, Port Spain 23 ds., with asphaltum to Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co.—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

SS La Navarre, (Fr.,) Sorvan, Havre April 9, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 18, 9:30 P. M., east, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ailsawald, (Br.,) for ——.
SS Southery, (Br.,) for ——.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Spoken.

Bark Centisina, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool for New York, was spoken April 3 in lat. 42, lon. 48.

Miscellaneous.

SS Chattahoochee, Capt. Lewis, which arr. from Savannah last night, reports: April 17, Absecom bearing W. N. W. 10 miles distant in 11 fathoms, passed a sunken wreck with three short topmasts showing; evidently a coal barge.

LONDON, April 18.—Bark Meta, (Nor.,) Capt. Abrahamsen, which sld. from Belfast April 5 for New Richmond, Canada, put into Stromness, Orkney Islands, yesterday, leaking slightly and having other damage.

IPSWICH, April 18.—Bark Routenburn, (Br.,) Capt. Jensen, which arr. here April 4, from San Francisco, and which has been discharging, has had a fire in her main hold, which was extinguished after having damaged the lining boards of the hold and three tons of barley.

HAMBURG, April 18.—SS Strathdon, (Br.,) Capt. Philip, which sld. from here for Philadelphia, but afterward returned to effect some repairs, proceeded to-day on her voyage.

REVEL, Russia, April 18.—SS Glenmorven, (Br.,) Capt. Potts, which sld. from Savannah March 14 and Shields April 6, and arr. here April 10, had several bow plates damaged by contact with floating ice while lying in Revel Roads. Her fore peak was filled with water and 70 bales of cotton were soaked.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 18.—SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Plymouth at 4:50 P. M. today and proceeded.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Inchmona, (Br.,) Capt. Ashby, sld. from Calcutta for New York March 27.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, sld. from Hamburg for New York April 14.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Capt. Kadenhold, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York April 14.

SS Scindia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Naples for New York April 16.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, from New York via St. Michael's for Venice, &c., passed Gibraltar April 13.

SS Garrick, (Br.,) Capt. Edlon, from New York for Buenos Ayres, &c., arr. at Montevideo March 21.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlerhorst, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam April 16.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York, arr. at Antwerp April 16.

SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) Capt. Leithauser, sld. from Hamburg for New York at 4 P. M. yesterday.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Capt. Stapledon, (from Rio Janeiro,) sld. from Pernambuco for New York April 15.

SS James Turpie, (Br.,) Capt. Young, sld. from Palermo for New York April 15.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owen, sld. from Fiume for New York April 15.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Dundee for New York yesterday.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Capt. Hadaway, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Strabo, (Br.,) Capt. Jardino, from New York, arr. at Manchester April 16.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichol, from New York via Southampton, arr. at Bremen yesterday.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Kolterer, from New York for Flushing, passed Dunnet Head yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Tubb, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Fothergill, from New York for Genoa, Naples, and Leghorn, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Brasilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New York for Hamburg, passed Scilly to-day.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

SHORT STRUGGLE EXPECTED

Army and Navy Plan to Act Together in the Campaign Against Spain in Cuba.

SHIPS ALL READY FOR ACTION

Havana's Fortifications Will Be Bombarded at Night When the Vessels Cannot Be Seen—Cuban Army May Not Help.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The numerous conferences between the War and Navy Departments have resulted in the complete accord of their plans for the conduct of the war in Cuba. Each department offered to the other its proposed programme of operations, and an agreement has now been reached that will make the campaign a joint one between the navy and army, each branch of the service co-operating with the other as harmoniously as if they composed but a single force.

In drawing up these plans the War Department called in the advice of Gen. Schofield, and the Navy Department that of Admiral Walker. Information and suggestion have also been furnished by a great number of officers such as Capt. Sigsbee, Gen. Lee, and Capt. Barker. The plans are now complete in every detail, it is said, and can be put into operation at once. Orders are drawn for their execution, so that there will be no delay after war is declared. Both the army and the fleets are ready to act immediately. In view of the action of the Congress to-night, it is expected that Gen. Miles will leave Washington to-morrow to take up his headquarters at Atlanta or at some other point near the Gulf. Atlanta now seems likely to be the headquarters of the army, at least for the present, and the General is prepared to move his staff at any moment.

Squadrons Are Ready for Action.

The commanders of the squadrons, Capt. Sampson and Commodore Schley, are equally ready. In fact, they are more ready than the army, and will probably raise anchors to-morrow to draw nearer to the field of operations. The army will not be able to go to Cuba for several days yet, as it will take pretty well all this week to get any considerable force at Key West or other Gulf ports for transportation.

The plans include a joint attack on Havana by the fleet and army. As the army will not be ready to attack at once, the fleet under Capt. Sampson will invest Havana Harbor, blockade it, and probably open fire on Morro Castle and on the other works protecting the city. Due notice of attack will be given to the inhabitants, so that they can take refuge in the country. Havana is open to attack from the sea, especially at night, when the harbor gunners could not do any damage to the attacking fleet. It is thought that a heavy battleship will be comparatively safe from harm at a distance of two miles from the fortifications; and in that range it could destroy the city in a short time and make the works untenable.

As soon as the army can be marshaled, it will be transported to the northern and western coast of the island to advance on Havana from the West. Communication by land and sea will be cut off effectually, except with regard to the inner harbor, which the Spaniards could cross until the American forces pass around to the south or north and shut this outlet also. It cannot be reached by the fleet, as the vessels would have to expose themselves to fire from the forts at short range, having to run the gantlet between Morro and Cabanas, on one side, and the city works on the other.

Navy Must Clear Cuban Waters.

The navy will bear the brunt of the first fighting. This cannot be helped for several reasons. In the first place the army, under the military laws and organization of this country, can not be got ready in time for an immediate advance on Havana, or for a landing on the island. In the second place, the navy will have, first of all, to clear the waters of Cuba, of Spanish vessels, if there are any there, and to protect the army transports from any attack by the Spanish cruisers and battleships. Again, the Spaniards are on the coast, principally in Havana, and the navy will at once proceed to shut them up in that city and bring the war to decisive action at the earliest moment.

The striking out of the recognition clause from the resolution brings in another complication an a new element to be reckoned with. It completely changes the status of the Cuban Army under Gomez and Garcia. Instead of fighting with us as allies, it is thought that they will regard the coming of the American forces with some reasonable amount of suspicion. It seems probable to military men that they will withdraw from the field and await the issue between the United States and Spain. The insurgents stand to win, to use a gambling term, no matter which side triumphs.

Cubans Cautious and Suspicious.

If Spain wins, she would win only at a tremendous sacrifice of men and material, and the insurgents, rested and refreshed, would have less redoubtable and less numerous foes in the field to fight. If the United States wins, the independence of Cuba will follow, and probably the recognition of the present Government of the part of the island that is held by the revolutionists.

On the other hand, the Cubans, it is said, would be cautious about joining arms with an invading force which comes with the distinct announcement that it does not recognize their Government. To join such a force might be to invite and aid in their own ruin. Because of this new aspect of affairs many army men think that the invading army cannot count upon any aid from the insurgents. They do not expect even that the insurgents will continue fighting Spain unless they are made to understand that such a course would be considered tantamount to making war on us, and would prevent the recognition by this Government of the present republic.

In either case, the army does not expect very hearty support from the insurgents, who, according to Gen. Lee, are themselves strong enough to rid Cuba of the Spaniards if we would furnish them with arms and ammunition.

Congress Throws Away Their Aid.

Military men deplore the deliberate rejection of this aid. By taking the course it does Congress, they say, practically withdraws from the field at least 40,000 good fighters who are ready to help us. It means the vast increase of the army of occupation. Instead of 30,000 or 40,000 men, it is said that it will be necessary, under the circumstances, to send at least 60,000 or 80,000. This is taking for granted, of course, that the Spaniards show fight.

Their strength is now estimated at from 75,000 to 80,000 men, and they will fight behind fortified lines and in a country they know and in a climate to which they have become accustomed and hardened. No one, however, doubts that the war will be short and decisive. When some one mentioned yellow fever in the Navy Department to-day an official said:

"Why, we will go down there and whip the Spaniards and get out of the island before the fever has a chance at us." Gen. Lee, it is said, asserted that there is little danger of this disease before June. All are expecting a dash on Havana and a quick, sweeping victory that will take the Spanish flag and the Spanish soldier forever out of the island.

ROLLING FORTS FOR CUBA.

Armored Cars for Spaniards Ready, but May Not Be Shipped.

BUTLER, N. J., April 18.—The Ramapo Iron Works of Hillburn have just completed two steel-armored railroad cars. It is said these cars were ordered by the Spanish Government for use in Cuba. The cars are thirty-eight feet long, and have portholes on each side and a conning tower at each end. The sides are calculated to resist rifle bullets, and a broadside of twenty-five rifles can be fired on each side, in addition to one or two men in each tower.

The cars will be ready for shipment in a short time, but it is not thought likely they will be sent to Cuba—at least not consigned to the Spanish Government.

Mr. Allen Corrects Mr. Hale.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) took the floor to say that Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) had been mistaken when on last Saturday he had said that the change of front on the part of certain Senators on the Cuban question had been due to the presence in the city of William J. Bryan. He had interviews with Mr. Bryan read to show that Mr. Bryan had supported all the movements made looking to the advancement of the American cause in the Cuban situation.

Treasury Employes Who Enlist.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Secretary Gage has issued a circular in which he states that in case any officer, clerk, or employe under the Treasury Department desires to leave the service temporarily to engage in the military service in the event of war, he may be reinstated at any time within one year. Temporary appointments will be made to fill places so vacated, with the understanding that upon the return of the employe the temporary clerk will be removed so that the former occupant of the place can be reinstated.

Mules for the Army If It Goes to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Quartermaster General Ludington issued instructions this afternoon for the purchase of 1,800 mules for transportation service with the army in Cuba, provided they go there, making in all 2,800 animals so far purchased for this purpose. He has also completed arrangements for a fully supply of tents, clothing, and camp equipage in general for the use of the army in southern climates.

Order for 80,000 Enlistment Blanks.

ALBANY, April 18.—It is stated that two provisional contracts have been placed by the Adjutant General's department with Albany printing houses calling for the printing of 80,000 enlistment blanks, the orders to be filled as soon as President McKinley calls upon Gov. Black for volunteers in the event of hostilities arising between this country and Spain.

Says England Must Support America.

LONDON, April 18.—S. F. Mendl, Liberal Member of Parliament for Plymouth, in the course of an address to his constituents this evening, referred to the "iniquitous misgovernment of Cuba," and said: "It would be a standing crime against the civilization of the century if the voice of England were not heard supporting America."

WALL STREET REGIMENT ASSURED.

W. E. Connor and Others Have Made Plans to Raise One.

Should the United States come to war with Spain, among our soldiers will be a Wall Street regiment, in which will be many stock brokers and their clerks, and not a few identified with financial institutions.

Washington E. Connor, who returned from his Florida outing last Tuesday, has been active in canvassing, both in regard to men and the sinews of war. He said yesterday that enough had been done to insure both full ranks and all the money needed to fit out a regiment, $100,000, or even more. A practical carrying out of the plan would come on a call for volunteers, and the first thousand who applied for enrollment would be accepted, without strict regard for their identity with Stock Exchange interests.

Mr. Connor added that he and others who had been interested in the scheme of raising such a regiment regretted that publicity should have been given to it for various reasons. To prevent information as to details leaking out, all who have moved in the matter will in future maintain silence. This, however, should not be taken as implying that any difficulty will be had in carrying out the plan.

THE STATE CAMP QUESTION.

Nothing Settled in Regard to It, Gen. Roe Says.

Major Gen. Roe of the National Guard of this State was asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter last evening if it had been decided that no encampment would be held this year. Gen. Roe said that the matter had not been discussed and would not be considered for some time.

"It all depends upon the Cuban situation," he said. "If the troops are engaged in war with Spain, of course there will be no encampment."

"Suppose only a portion of the National Guard is engaged in the war with Spain, will the other troops go into camp?" was asked.

"That depends upon whether the State would wish to go to that expense," answered Gen. Roe. "You may just say," he continued, "that the report published yesterday to the effect that there will be no encampment was not based upon any authoritative action."

MARINE WAR RATES FIRMER.

Insurance Companies More Apprehensive of Hostilities Yesterday.

The rates for insurance against the marine war hazard were firmer yesterday, and it is evident that no further increase is likely, except in the event of war. London cables did not quote rates there, but asked anxiously for information. Rates here ranged from ½ to 5 per cent.—1 per cent. on coastwise vessels and 2 to 2½ per cent. on vessels bound for the east coast of South America. Many risks were written at 5 per cent. on vessels sailing for Cuba and Puerto Rico. These rates applied to American bottoms, neutral vessels being regarded as much less hazardous.

Offerings of bombardment risks yesterday were decidedly heavier than last week. In view of a doubt as to whether many American companies are not precluded by their charters from accepting these risks, the bulk of this business was taken by the English underwriters.

Secretary Bliss Gives Uniforms.

The movement of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Grand Army of the Republic, to raise troops, which have been offered to the Government in case of a necessity for a call for volunteers, is progressing with great rapidity. The uniforms are in course of preparation. The material for them was ordered in a telegram from Secretary Cornelius N. Bliss to his firm, presenting to Gen. Butterfield several thousand yards of blue-gray cloth, and the sample uniform has already been made and approved by the committee. The Organization Committee of Lafayette Post Regiments has established headquarters at 256 Broadway. This office is for organization and administrative work, with Allan C. Bakewell in charge. Mr. Bakewell's home is at 497 Fifth Avenue, where he may be seen upon this subject in the evening as well.

The Offer to the Insurgents.

All circles are exercised intensely in expectation of the result of the visit to the insurgent camp of the Commissioners of the insular Government. By most people this mission is considered a forlorn hope, and the general public anticipate the worst.

MADRID, April 18.—It is asserted on good authority that the mission to the insurgent camp is limited to an offer to the insurgent chiefs to recognize their present grades in the future insular army after the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, "which will remain under the protectorate of Spain, with a Governor preferentially a civilian." It is said that the Parliament about to assemble will sanction this arrangement.

To Take the Montauk to Portland.

The detail of reserves of the Battalion of the East, Naval Reserves, New Jersey, which was selected by Commander Washington Irving to take the monitor Montauk from League Island Navy Yard to Portland, Me., will, it is expected, start for League Island, Philadelphia, to-day. Chief Petty Officer W. M. Rouse and Seamen William Burke and Charles Nelliger were sent to Philadelphia yesterday. The reserves have held themselves in readiness for such an emergency for several days.

Archbishop Ireland Goes Home.

Archbishop Ireland started late last night for his home in St. Paul. He declined to be interviewed before his departure as to the object of his visit to New York or what he had done here. When asked whether his visit had any significance, in view of the approaching war, he said: "I do not care to say anything about it at present."

Diplomacy from American Guns.

Col. De Witt C. Ward of this city yesterday received from Washington the following letter from Congressman Philip B. Low of the Fifteenth District of this city: "The diplomacy with Spain from now on will be spoken from the muzzles of our guns. For us to attempt to treat with that country any further in 'diplomacy' would be like repeating the Decalogue to a hyena."

NEW VOLUNTEER ARMY LAW

Bill to be Introduced to Authorize the President to Call for Troops Whenever Needed.

MILITIA LAW TIES HIS HANDS

A More Liberal Measure Needed for Emergencies Like the Present—The Union Jeopardized in 1861 for Want of It.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—There will be introduced in Congress to-morrow a bill to enact a permanent volunteer army law, so that the President may be empowered to raise a volunteer force for any war that may occur. It will not be a bill to authorize the Chief Executive to raise a volunteer force or a provisional army merely for the war with Spain, but the purpose in view is the enactment of a permanent law providing the ways and means for raising an effective force whenever war is imminent.

President McKinley has seen the draft of the bill, has approved it, and will support it by a message to Congress. He recognizes as clearly as the War Department itself the necessity of such a law. He has been very greatly troubled lately by the appeals of the affairs of the National Government and by those of the Governors of several States, and sees that nothing can be done under the present laws to organize a force that would be available in a foreign war. There are insurmountable obstacles in the way to transferring the National Guard or State troops into the service of the Nation. These obstacles have been explained a thousand times lately, but the guard will not accept the reasons of the War Department. The only way out of the difficulty that is now apparent is through the passage of such a permanent law providing for the raising of a volunteer force, which could be used in this and other wars.

Volunteers to be Unhampered.

All thought of authorizing the President to call out the militia by the enactment of a law or the adoption of a resolution has been abandoned. For a century the President has had the power to call out the militia for three purposes stated in the Constitution—the enforcement of law, the suppression of insurrection, and the repelling of an invasion. No new law is necessary.

Attention is now concentrated upon the procuring of a law that will establish, whenever needed, a volunteer force that will not be hampered by the complications incident upon the organization of a National militia composed of State troops. Half the effectiveness of an army, in the opinion of military men, would be lost if the army were at all restricted in its movements by such complications.

Valuable time, that might in any emergency be fatal, is lost in the amount of preparation that must be gone through with in the organization of an army by the United States. In the late war the Union was jeopardized because there were no provisions for raising an army to defend it. These considerations have led the War Department to prepare the bill that will be introduced to-morrow. It has been drawn with the greatest care, and every provision has been subjected to the criticism of the President and of the Attorney General. It is not a substitute for any other bill now before Congress, as the full bill has to do with the reorganization of the regular army. It has nothing to do directly with the war with Spain, and does not mention the present prospect of war. It deals entirely with the need, at all times, for such a law upon the statute books.

To Call for Any Number of Men.

The bill will authorize the President to call for volunteers whenever there is necessity for such a course, and to proceed to organize a volunteer army. No numbers are specified. The volunteer forces will consist of as many as there may be necessary for the purpose in hand. The President may call for 50,000 or for 5,000,000. The term of service will not be fixed. There will be a minimum, probably six months; but there will be no term fixed beyond this; that is, men will be enlisted for whatever term the President considers advisable under the circumstances of each case. If the war is likely to be short, the terms of enlistment will be correspondingly short. There will be no enlistments "for the war," as the Confederates enlisted their soldiers. The War Department considers that such a provision would interfere seriously with the success of organizing such an army. Men are quite willing to serve for a year, or for two or three years, but do not like to enlist for an indefinite time. Therefore, the terms of service will be fixed, to terminate at a certain time, or sooner, if the war ends before that time is reached. One of the objections to organizing a regular army will be met by this last provision.

Large Regular Army a Danger.

It is frequently said that a large regular army at the termination of hostilities is a menace to the peace and liberty of the Republic. An attempt to disband it might be answered by a revolution or an emeute, or a coup d'état by a successful General. This fear vanishes when a volunteer force is considered.

At the close of the late war the hundreds of thousands of volunteers melted like clouds from the horizon, and all went back to the peaceful vocations of life without a murmur of discontent or a thought of disturbing the serenity of the Union they had restored. A volunteer force is glad to disband. It enlists for a definite purpose, and when this purpose is accomplished it disappears, and the accustomed life of the Nation is resumed.

The President is greatly interested in the proposed bill. He is especially anxious to have such a law enacted at this time because it would prepare the country to carry on a war with Spain that would be a credit to its arms. His message will urge upon Congress the pressing necessity for the enactment of the law and set forth some well-considered reasons for supporting such a measure. The War Department is confident that the bill will be considered by Congress with as great dispatch as the urgency of the situation seems to demand.

TO RAISE 60,000 VOLUNTEERS.

Congress Will Authorize the President to Call for Enlistments.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, will to-morrow introduce an Administration bill authorizing the President to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 60,000 or 70,000 men. It will be considered immediately by the committee, its passage expedited as much as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the President's approval.

Its terms will authorize the President to call on the various States for quotas in making up the aggregate. By reading in this way instead of specifically looking to calling out the various State militia, will avoid several embarrassing technicalities, a main one being the Constitutional inhibition on sending State militia out of the country, while volunteers so called for can be sent anywhere.

It is likely that if the situation develops into such grave proportions as is now expected, a second call for 100,000 volunteers will be issued by the President. The necessity for this immense number, however, is not clear to the military authorities at this time. The draft of the present war measure has just been framed by the War Department officials and the leading members of the Military Committee have already conferred with the War Department authorities on the necessity on this line, the latter having announced that a maximum of 80,000 volunteers would be sufficient at this time.

STEAMSHIP LINE CHANGES.

Red Star Vessels to Stop at Southampton on the Way to Antwerp.

The American Line officials yesterday announced that the Kensington of the Red Star Line, which is owned, as is the American Line, by the International Navigation Company, and which sails to-morrow, will stop at Southampton on its way to Antwerp. The company will continue the Southampton service of the American Line by having the Antwerp boats make this stop on every trip.

The Red D Line has replaced the steamship Venezuela, taken by the Government, with the British steamship Laughton, which will sail April 28 for La Guayra.

Lundborg's

Perfumes have the delicate and natural fragrance of the flowers from which they are distilled

THE TROOPS MOVE TO-DAY

Infantry from Governors Island and Artillery from Fort Hamilton.

THEY START SOUTH AT NOON

Stirring Scenes at Both Places Yesterday—Contracts for Transportation Made—What the Soldiers Will Take With Them.

Army scenes of thirty-five years ago were enacted over again yesterday at Governors Island and Fort Hamilton. The band was playing at Governors Island and the children were romping on the green lawns, while the trundling of guns and the packing of haversacks in preparations for war were going on about them. Orderlies were hurrying about carrying important orders to the different company commanders. The men were strapping kits and looking to lock and stock and barrel, for to-day the men, 250 strong, will turn their faces toward Tampa, with Cuba further on.

At Fort Hamilton, where the artillerymen are, there was the rumble of gun carriages and caissons, and stamping of horses in the final preparations for the start to-day for Chickamauga to await the final orders to advance on the enemy.

And here and there, as a background for all the grim scenes of war preparations, were the women as of old, sad-eyed and quiet, saying the good-byes that may be final and slipping into the pockets of the men little keepsakes that may some day be kissed and the giver blessed with the last breath of a soldier on the battlefield.

Short leave was allowed to some of the soldiers yesterday, but they must all be in barracks at 9 o'clock this morning, for they will start for the South soon after noon.

All Ready on Governors Island.

The infantrymen of Governors Island had made every preparation for departure before nightfall, and will have nothing to do to-day but wait for the bugle call to assemble. Each soldier will carry, besides his rifle and side arms, a knapsack instead of the army roll. In the knapsack are one blanket, an extra pair of shoes, a suit of underclothes, and a set of tent pins. On the knapsack will be rolled a one-half shelter tent, the sticks for the tent to be strapped on either side of the knapsack. The men will wear fatigue uniforms, with campaign hats, instead of fatigue caps. Thirty days' rations per man will be carried as baggage. The rations will consist of canned beans, bacon, beef, tongue, canned vegetables, and "hard tack." The families of the officers will remain for the present in their quarters on the island.

Two light batteries of recruits from the Seventh Artillery will be transferred to the island to-day from Fort Slocum, where they will remain for the present.

The Deputy Quartermaster, Col. Kimball, late yesterday afternoon awarded the contracts for the transportation of the troops of the Department of the East as follows: Four officers and 70 men, with 50 horses, 4 guns, 4 caissons, 1 battery wagon, &c., from Fort Hamilton to Chickamauga, Tenn., Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 250 infantry officers and men, horses, &c., from Governors Island to Tampa, Pennsylvania Railroad; 450 infantry officers and men, with horses, mules, &c., from Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., to Tampa, West Shore Railroad; 450 infantry officers and men, horses, &c., from Plattsburg, N. Y., to Tampa, West Shore Railroad; 50 infantry officers and men, horses, &c., from Fort Niagara, Lewiston, N. Y., to march to Fort Porter, Buffalo, whence 250 officers and men will be transferred to Tampa, Nickel Plate Railroad; 230 cavalry officers and men, with their horses, &c., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Chickamauga, Tenn., West Shore Railroad; light battery, 3 officers and 70 men, from Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., to be shipped by the Old Colony Steamboat Company to this city, and thence to Tampa over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Boats Ready at Noon.

Both the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads are ordered to have boats ready, to transport the troops from Fort Hamilton and Governors Island to Jersey City at noon to-day.

Col. Daniel Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kip, and Adjt. Weaver of the Seventh Regiment were among the visitors at Governors Island yesterday to bid the departing officers good-bye.

Fourteen rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns, brought from England a few days ago, were delivered at Governors Island yesterday. They will be mounted on their carriages there and shipped to fortifications along the coast.

Col. George E. Glenn, Assistant Paymaster General, has been ordered from New York to Atlanta as Chief Paymaster of all the troops on the Gulf Coast.

Major E. Van A. Andrus of the Fourth Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, has been assigned to the command of the defenses at Philadelphia. The defenses there consist of several fortifications, which are at present garrisoned by companies of the Fourth Artillery that were formerly stationed at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry.

War Balloon Experiments.

Secretary Alger has sent orders to Fort Wadsworth refusing all applications for permission to witness the forthcoming experiments with war balloons at the fort. The experiments are to be conducted exclusively by officers and men of the regular army. No outsider will be allowed within the fortifications. The time of the ascension is being kept secret.

A number of Government officials have been inspecting King's Point, on the Sound, about two miles from Great Neck, Borough of Queens, and it was reported yesterday that a new fort would be constructed at the point. The latter is not far from Sands Point, where the Government has some land, and where it was reported that a new fort was to be built, to operate in connection with Willets Point and Forts Schuyler and Slocum in the Sound. It is now said that the plan to erect fortifications at Sands Point has been abandoned and that the fort will be built at King's Point.

THE PRESIDENT COMMENDED.

Manufacturers' Association Passes Resolutions and Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, held last night at its clubhouse, on Montague Street, Brooklyn, a resolution was adopted commending President McKinley "for his steadfast adherence to public duty and the common welfare in the position he has maintained in seeking to secure peace with honor."

The following officers and Directors were elected: President—Ludwig Nissen; First Vice President—E. Dwight Church; Second Vice President—Alfred C. Barnes; Directors, (for three years)—J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Charles N. Chadwick, Frank J. Logan, A. J. Pouch, George F. Moon, William H. Miller, Sr., and W. C. Bryant; (for one year) William P. Talbot and James F. Bendernagle.

A CHICAGO FLAG RAISING.

The Ensign Nailed to the Court House Staff Until Cuba Is Free.

CHICAGO, April 18.—A new thirty-foot National flag, which is to wave over the Chicago Court House until an emblem of liberty floats from the battlements of Morro Castle, was raised over the County Building this afternoon in the presence of a large number of county officials. A resolution calling for the nailing of the flag to the staff on the Court House and commending the action of the President and Congress in the Cuban crisis was passed at to-day's meeting of the County Board, and the flag raising followed promptly.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New York Won from the Bostons Through Better All-Around Playing.

SEYMOUR WAS IN FINE FORM

He Held the Champions Down to Four Hits Until the Last Inning—Klobedanz Not Very Effective—Brooklyns Badly Beaten.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Baltimore	2	0	1.000
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Pittsburg	3	1	.750
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
New York	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Cleveland	1	2	.333
Louisville	1	2	.333
Washington	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 8; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 3.
Baltimore, 9; Washington, 0.
Pittsburg, 7; Louisville, 2.
Cleveland-Cincinnati and Chicago-St. Louis games postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Boston.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Washington in Baltimore.
Chicago in St. Louis.

Everything was peaceful at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and about 8,000 persons saw the Giants vanquish the Bostons by a score of 8 to 2. The Bostons did not play as well as on Saturday, and made many misplays. The game, however, was won through timely batting in the first three innings.

Klobedanz's delivery did not seem effective. Joyce was a victim to one of his wild inshoots, which landed on the gray-haired Captain's head with such force that the blow was heard in the stands. Joyce was dazed for a moment, but soon recovered. The entire infield of the Bostons, with the exception of Collins, gave poor support. The Giants on the other hand supported Seymour in almost faultless style. The only error, charged to Gleason, was on a rather difficult foul fly. The New Yorks, however, were guilty of some poor base running.

Seymour made a better showing than did Doheny on Saturday. Up to the ninth inning he held the Bostons down to four scattering hits. In the final inning he lost his deceptiveness long enough to allow the visitors to get three hits for a total of five bases. He did not show any wildness, which was responsible for several defeats last year, and seems to have outgrown the stage of demoralization.

Work of Davis and Gleason.

Davis and Gleason did the best work. Hartman also fielded his position in remarkable style. He and Davis led in the batting, each making a two-bagger and a single, all of which netted runs. There was no fault to find with Joyce's playing at first. Lowe and Duffy did the best work for the Bostons. Duffy's one-handed catch of Warner's apparent home run in the second inning was the feature of the game.

The New Yorks made enough runs in the opening inning to eventually win the game. Van Haltren led with a hard hit to Long, which the latter cleverly stopped and then made a poor throw to first. Tiernan's grounder was fielded by Tenney, and Van Haltren reached second. Joyce was hit and allowed to go to first. Davis's single into left field sent Van Haltren across the plate, Joyce going to second. He stole to third, and scored when Gleason rapped out a base hit, on which Davis, by good base running, reached third. The latter scored the third run on McCreery's retirement. Hartman drove the ball into deep centre for two bases, Gleason scoring. Warner caught the ball near the end of his bat, and it went sailing on a line toward the centre field ropes. Duffy started as soon as the ball was hit, and ran like a deer toward centre field, and as the ball was about to drop, stuck out his left hand and grabbed it.

The New Yorks two runs in the fourth inning were made without the aid of a base hit. Seymour was hit with a pitched ball, Van Haltren hit a high one back of second base, which Lowe muffed, but recovered in time to retire Seymour at second. Tiernan also went to first, being hit with the ball. Joyce retired on a high hit to Tenney. Davis then hit the ball high into the air back of short. Long, Duffy, and Hamilton ran to make the catch, but as the ball was about to drop safe between the three, Long made a grab and muffed it. Davis reached second and Van Haltren and Tiernan scored. The giants scored their last run in the sixth inning on hits by Seymour and Joyce and a sacrifice hit by Van Haltren.

The Plays by Boston.

The Bostons got a player as far as third base in the second and third innings, but failed to score because of good pitching and fielding. They were retired in order in the fourth, fifth, and sixth innings. In the seventh inning Collins got his base on balls. Stahl struck out, but Lowe hit safely, sending Collins to third. Collins scored, while Lowe was being retired at second on Bergen's grounder to Davis. The Bostons made an aggressive stand in the last inning. Stahl led off with a three-base hit, and after Lowe was retired Bergen hit for two bases, scoring Stahl. Stivetts, who batted for Klobedanz, also singled, and after Hamilton retired on a fly to the catcher, Tenney got a base on balls, filling the bases. This was a trying moment for Seymour, but he did not become demoralized, and allowed Long to hit the ball, which he did, to McCreery, and the game ended. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BOSTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	0	1	0	0	Hamilt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	0	8	0	3
Joyce, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	Long, ss.	0	1	3	2	2
Davis, ss.	1	2	1	3	0	Duffy, lf.	0	0	2	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	5	2	1	Collins, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
McCreery, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Stahl, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0	Lowe, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1
Warner, c.	0	0	6	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	4	1	0
Seymour, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Klobeda'z, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						*Stivetts	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	9	27	10	1	Total	2	7	24	12	7

*Stivetts batted for Klobedanz in the ninth inning.

New York.........4 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 .—8
Boston...........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

First base on balls—Off Seymour, 5; off Klobedanz, 1. First base on errors—New York, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 10. Struck out—By Seymour, 5; by Klobedanz, 2. Three-base hit—Stahl. Two-base hits—Davis, Hartman, Bergen. Stolen bases—Joyce. Sacrifice hit—Van Haltren. Wild pitches—Seymour, Klobedanz. Hit by pitcher—Joyce, Seymour, Klobedanz. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

BROOKLYN EASILY BEATEN.

Philadelphia Scores Its First Victory Through Heavy Batting.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn this afternoon by hard hitting. The feature of the game was the brilliant playing of Hallman at second base. He accepted ten difficult chances. Jones played poorly at short stop for the Brooklyns. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	3	0	1
Douglass, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0	Jones, ss.	0	1	1	4	3
Delah'ty, lf.	3	3	1	0	0	Lach'ce, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	3	1	4	0	Anders'n, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Thomp'n, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Cross, ss.	1	1	5	4	1	Tucker, 1b.	1	2	11	0	0
Abbat'ol, 3b.	1	2	2	2	0	Hallman, 2b.	1	1	5	5	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	1	3	1	0	Ryan, c.	0	1	0	1	0
Wheeler, p.	1	0	1	5	0	Horton, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total	13	16	27	17	1	Total	3	9	27	14	4

Philadelphia.........0 0 5 2 2 0 0 2 2—13
Brooklyn.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Stolen bases—Delahanty, 3; Lajoie. Two-base hits—Lajoie, Thompson, Abbatticnol, Lachance, and Tucker. Three-base hits—McFarland and Hallman. Double play—Hallman and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Wheeler, 2; off Horton, 6. Struck out—By Horton, 1. Passed ball—Ryan. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Brooklyn, 8. Umpire—Mr. Emslie; assistant umpire, Mr. Andrews.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Baltimore, 9; Washington, 0.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The season was opened here to-day in the presence of 6,000 persons. The Baltimores won the game without any difficulty, mainly through the superb pitching of Hughes, who allowed the Senators only two hits. Amole pitched against his former clubmates, but was not effective. Score:

Washington.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore..........0 0 5 0 0 0 1 3 .—9

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Washington, 2. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Washington, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke; Washington, Amole and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Pleurisy and pneumonia are the outcome of neglecting cold and cough. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time; it may save your life.

Pittsburgh, 7; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—The home team was defeated by the Pittsburgs to-day because of inability to solve Killen's pitching. "Dad" Clarke, who pitched for the Colonels, received poor support. Score:

Pittsburg..........0 0 5 0 0 2 0 0 0—7
Louisville.........0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 6. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver; Louisville, Clarke and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Other Games.

At Reading—Reading, 4; Wilkesbarre, 2.
At Allentown, Penn.—Montreal, 2; Allentown, 1.
At Lancaster—Lancaster, 8; Toronto, 2.
At Schenectady—Union College, 7; Syracuse University, 21.

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Lucid and Her Own the Favorites to Win at the Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—This was an off day in attendance at Bennings, but the sport was of excellent character and the card was the most tempting of the meeting. The track was in fair shape. But two favorites, Lucid and Her Own, won. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300; for three-year-olds and up; five and one-half furlongs. Tabouret, 104 pounds, (Coylie,) 5 to 1, won; Sanders, 109, (Hewitt,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Takassee, 116, (Simms,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Summer Sea, Marsian, Hi Daddy, Dogtown, Vigenta, Red Gidd, Lady Tenney, Princess India, and First Fruit also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300; for maiden two-year-olds fillies; half a mile. Lepida, 100 pounds, (O'Connor,) 5 to 1, won; Miss Mark, 100, (Stanhope,) 25 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Lady Exile, 100, (Coylie,) 7 to 2, third. Time—0:51. Lady Wright, Sister Fox, St. Sophia, Tudesque, Classique, Our Lida, and Eoca also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300; for three-year-olds; selling; six and one-half furlongs. Lucid, 107 pounds, (Littlefield,) 9 to 10, won; Plantain, 86, (Seaton,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Glenoine, 100, (Hewitt,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Torstenson, Sir Dick, Long Acre, Commercial Traveler, Isen, and Trinkler also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300; for four-year-olds and up; selling; seven furlongs. Her Own, 91 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5, won; Wordsworth, 95, (Forbes, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Passover, 100, (Hewitt,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:31¼. Louise N., Cherry Flame, James Monroe, and Will Elliott also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300; Owners' Handicap; for three-year-olds and up; one mile and seventy yards. Thomas Cat, 100 pounds, (Hewitt,) 13 to 5, won; Cherry Leaf, 100, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Our Johnny, 103, (Irving,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Doggett, King T., and The Manxman also ran.

Entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tappan, 115 pounds; Knight of the Garter, 118; Torstenson, Handpress, and Nabob, 101 each; First Fruit and Lucid, 108 each.

SECOND RACE.—The Congressional Stakes; half a mile. Tartan and Extreme, 102 pounds each; General Mart Cary, 103; Kenneth and Holden, 101 each; Claptrap, 97; Rhody Monia, 105.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. *Gun Metal, 84 pounds; Don't Care, 107; Snap Shot, 108; *Chugnut, 104; Alarum, 110; Octave, 87; Nabob, 99. *Apprentice allowance.

FOURTH RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Sir Florian, 104 pounds; Candlestick, 99; Tyran, Cavalleria, Boney Boy, Rusher, and Overboard, 102 each; Gold Fay, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Maryland Hurdle; one mile and three-fourths. Marshall, 137; Lansdale, 144; Lady Dainty, 135; Valorous, 142.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—Weather clear, track fast, at Ingleside to-day. Results:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; for two-year-olds; half a mile. Bonibell won, Winiarede second, Crossmolina third. Time—0:49½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. San Gateo won, imp. Mistral II. second, Seamar III. third. Time—1:14½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile. Torsida won, Bitter Root second, San Venado third. Time—1:42½.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Twinkler won, Little Cripple second, Tulare third. Time—2:09½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Canace won, Ach second, Polka third. Time—1:02.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Lena won, Vetox second, Liss Ross third. Time—1:42¾.

Driving Park for New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 18.—Articles for the incorporation of the New Brunswick Driving Association were filed in the County Clerk's office this morning. The association proposes to carry on exhibitions for the encouragement of speed in horses. The contract has been awarded for the construction of a track at Highland Park with the necessary buildings so that work can be started at once. The association starts business with $4,000 subscribed by members. The capital stock is $20,000, divided into 400 shares of $50 each.

Philadelphia Horse Show.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The management of the Philadelphia Horse Show announce the completion of the prize list for this year's exhibition at Wissahickon Heights May 24 to 28. The amount of money to be awarded in prizes of all kinds aggregates about $15,000, the largest sum awarded at any exhibition of its kind in America.

YACHTSMEN IN SESSION.

Racing Association's Executive Committee Elects Officers.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound since the annual meeting of the main body was held last night in the town house of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, on East Twenty-second Street. The members present were Charles T. Pierce, Riverside Yacht Club; Oliver E. Cromwell, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club; E. Burton Hart, Huguenot Yacht Club; Oscar H. Chellborg, Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club.

Mr. Cromwell was re-elected Chairman for the current year, and Mr. Tower was chosen Secretary, owing to the fact that Frank B. Jones, who has been the scribe since the union was organized, could not find time to attend to the duties of the office. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Jones for his previous work.

Section 4 of Rule 2 of the by-laws was altered to read:

> The racing measurement of a yacht launched after Nov. 1, 1896, shall be assumed to be the maximum limit of her class; or any yacht, the measurement of which has been increased to such an extent as to place her in a class above that in which she sailed prior to that date, (Nov. 1, 1896,) shall assume the maximum length of that class in which she will sail.

The starting signals for the various classes in regattas under the jurisdiction of the association have been arranged as follows, nine in number:

Red ball—For all schooners.
White ball—First class, 70, 60, and 51 foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls.
Blue ball—43, 36, and 30 foot classes of sloops, cutters, and yawls.
Two red balls—25, 20, and 15 foot classes of cabin and open sloops.
Two white balls—30 and 25 foot classes of cabin cats.
Two blue balls—25, 20, and 15 foot open cats.
Red and white balls, white and blue balls, and red and blue balls—For special classes.

The date of the special race of the Huguenot Yacht Club, which is the opening regatta on the Long Island Sound schedule, has been changed from Saturday, May 14, to Saturday, May 21, and the opening race of the New Rochelle Club, which was scheduled for the latter date, has been changed to May 28.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. D. Taylor, United States Army; R. B. Young, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE—Capt. Stephen Seyburn, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Constantine de Faur, St. Petersburg, Russia; M. V. Nogsodoff, Russia; Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany.

HOLLAND—R. C. Hoffman, Baltimore; E. V. R. Thayer, Boston.

MANHATTAN—W. H. Averill, Rochester; C. de Kay Townsend, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop John P. Newman, San Francisco; P. W. Dana, Boston.

NETHERLAND—James Tanner, Boston.

VENDOME—Mayor D. B. Loveman, Chattanooga; Joseph Kohn, President of New Orleans Board of [illegible] [illegible] Dr. G. [illegible], Philadel-

Coats, Suits, Bonnets and Hats

For MISSES and CHILDREN.

Our new importations just received from the leading French costumers are now on exhibition.

BOX COATS for a Miss 3 to 14 years imported French cloth in any color, any quality; Revere of cloth and one also of Pique in white, buff, or red.

SUITS AND JACKETS—Daintiest effects in the latest materials and colors, exclusive novelties. Can be made to order in our own workroom.

HATS AND BONNETS FOR CHILDREN—In straw and combinations of China Silk, and Straw, Chiffon, and all the latest Parisian novelties.

A DAINTY BONNET—Crown of straw, entire front of pleated chiffon, rosettes of chiffon, and fine ostrich feathers.

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893 Broadway and 13 East 19th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; C. W. Houtz, dress goods; F. McFarland, domestics; 50 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
La Bonte, L. P., Manchester, N. H.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.
Oppenheimer & Steiner, Baltimore, Md.; H. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Byrne, notions, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Holderman, F. K., Tiffin, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Zollinger, W. R., Canton, Ohio; notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; F. Hamburger, woolens; 714 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Solomon, S. H., St. Louis, Mo.; neckwear; Stuart House.
Oehm & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. W. Oehm, woolens; Stuart House.
Rubens, Charles, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Rubens, woolens; Stuart House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Calm, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss L. McGill, laces; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Cohn, J., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; E. B. Waters, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. L. Larrabee, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; A. P. Baer, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Hendels, J., & Sons, Reading, Penn.; J. Hendel, hats; St. Denis Hotel.
Schwabe & Co., Charleston, West Va.; L. Schwabe, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Fiedler, E. B., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; M. A. Fiedler, trimmings; Stuart House.
Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. A. Clerihew, woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Reed, housefurnishing goods; C. Trier, gloves, [illegible] Broadway.
Seligman Brothers, Sante Fé, New Mexico; B. Seligman, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, muslin underwear; Hotel Imperial.
Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, muslin underwear and infants' wear; D. Strauss, dry goods; 515 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Millhiser Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Va.; A. J. Marcus, piece goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, domestics; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrian, boys' clothing; J. Bryant, furs; F. Brown, dress goods; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits; 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
O'Dwyer & Ward, Detroit, Mich.; J. G. O'Dwyer, millinery; 622 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Goldenberg, L. N., Williamsport, Penn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Taylor, Son, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. M. Taylor, hosiery; Gilsey House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; T. Nolan, stationery; 2 Walker Street.
Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. Mells, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Stuart House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Gardner, fancy goods; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.
Reid & Hughes, Lawrence, Mass.; T. Storey, cloaks and suits; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; C. R. Jameson, boys' clothing; 377 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Strause Bros., Richmond, Va.; I. I. Strause, dry goods; 300 Church Street; Stuart House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; E. Henderson, dress goods; Sinclair House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. W. McLean, laces; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Seip Bros., Chillicothe, Ohio; G. Seip, hats and caps; Hotel Albert.
Patterson, J. S. & Sons, Findlay, Ohio; J. S. Patterson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
Meaken, J. S., Company, Memphis, Tenn.; L. Halle, clothing; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Vendome.
Harrington, J. C., Blossburg, Penn., jewelry.
Reilly, M. A. F., Utica, N. Y., dressmaker.
Finch & Colwell, Warwick, N. Y.; Percy R. Colwell, hardware, &c.
Finch & Colwell, Warwick, N. Y.; J. I. Colwell, hardware, &c.
Knight, Helen V., Whitehall, N. Y., dry and fancy goods.
Fischer, Charles S., Montour Falls, N. Y., shoes.
Proudfit, M. H., Jamestown, N. Y., clothing.
Searles, J. N., Locke, N. Y., general merchandise; Smith & McNell's.
Maer, F., Lexington, Ky., dry goods.
Tenhagen, J. H., Rosendael, N. Y., general merchandise.
Crandall, A. E. & W. H., Alfred, N. Y.; W. H. Crandall, insurance; Hotel Albert.
Crandall, A. E. & W. H., Alfred, N. Y.; H. M. Crandall, insurance; Hotel Albert.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Fair—7:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Country Girl—Lili Tse—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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THE RESOLUTIONS.

The stubborn opposition of the first House conferrees to the words "are and" in the amended Senate resolution must, we suppose, be set down to backwoods ignorance and not to a spirit of crafty and vexatious obstruction. The Senate members of the conference committee had agreed to strike out the clause in which the Republic of Cuba was recognized. This left of that division of the resolution only these words: "Resolved that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent." Messrs. ADAMS, HEATWOLE, and DINSMORE, members on the part of the House, refused to agree to the retention of the words "are and." These enlightened statesmen of course never heard of the model on which this resolution was framed. It was on the Fourth of July, 1776, that the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled solemnly declared that "these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." There was seven years of fighting after that before Great Britain consented to recognize the freedom and independence of the States that had declared themselves to be free and independent in 1776. We declared ourselves to be independent of the mother country because the kind of government she maintained here was destructive of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. On the same grounds and with tenfold greater reason the people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent. The plain truth is that Spain has forfeited her right to govern Cuba. Her sovereignty has lapsed because in the attempt to maintain it she has resorted to savage practices and methods which humanity cannot tolerate nor civilization permit. Yet her horrible cruelties have not re-established her mastery of the island. It has not a Spanish Government.

It is therefore competent for Congress to declare that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent—that is to say, that they have the same status that we had on July 4, 1776, when the war of independence was yet to be fought. But to this the House conferrees, doubtless, as we have said, in total ignorance of the origin, meaning, and force of the words to which they objected, obstinately refused to assent.

It was at this point that the dead-lock should have ended. It would have ended with great propriety in an agreement upon a resolution which embodies the unanswerable truth and puts the country right before the nations of the world and upon the page of history. The recognition of the Republic of Cuba, which was entirely improper and inadmissible, had been abandoned on behalf of the Senate and there existed no further ground of difference except that supplied by the ignorance or perversity of the House conferrees.

A dead-lock between the Senate and House, such as exists at the hour of this writing, kept up by mere haggling on the part of either would not long be tolerated by the country. It would be a National disgrace and a National peril. The propositions before Congress have been fully debated. It is evident that no more enlightenment can come from speechmaking. It is also plain that the efforts of the Pope and of other sincere and wise friends of Spain to bring her to her senses are making no progress. The cause of peace is not now served by delay. On the contrary, we see no chance of peace except as the result of an ultimatum from the United States. Authorised and directed by Congress to intervene in Cuba, and to use force to compel Spain at once to relinquish its authority there and to withdraw its forces, the President would promptly lay his demands before the Madrid Government. Within the time allowed for a reply to the President's communication Spain would have to make a definite decision between peace and war. She would be under the full pressure of the situation and of our demands. If she ever yields it will be then. She will not yield before.

Having a just cause to take the course upon which both the Senate and the House have separately agreed, knowing that every day's delay intensifies the horrors which have made it our right and duty to intervene, and seeing now no chance of peace through negotiation, it is time that Congress conferred upon the President the powers he asked for in his message.

RECOGNITION.

That the Government of the United States is to intervene, with force if necessary, for the purpose of putting an end to the war in Cuba, and to the cause of the war, is the one proposition upon which the people of this country are united. Whether this purpose shall or can be promoted by recognizing the Government which has been formed for the purposes of the insurrection as the legitimate Government of the island is a question upon which, as we see, there is a wide difference of opinion.

The clearest and strongest argument for recognition is that made in the speech of Senator FORAKER, which very likely did much toward convincing the body of which he is a member of the propriety of recognition. But it does not seem to us that the Senator made a fair recognition of the inconveniences of the course he proposed. He proposed recognition in full as a war measure. In fact, the very Government which the Senate resolutions recognize is "a war measure." It was denied not as a means of governing the island of Cuba, but as a means of fighting the Spaniards. It has proved to be an excellent device for that purpose. Its business is to put the resources of the island of Cuba absolutely at the disposal of the insurgent force. How well it has accomplished this purpose the history of the insurrection shows. Especially is this shown in the testimony taken by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and most vividly of all in the evidence of Capt. W. D. SMITH, which gives a picture of the condition of Cuba during the insurrection such as we have not had from any other source. But all these accounts show that the machinery which the Cubans have improvised for their own defense is rather a "committee of public safety" than an organization bearing the marks of a regular and "stable" Government, which would be capable of administering Cuban affairs in peace as well as in war, of maintaining order in the island, and of answering the reasonable demands of foreign nations, including ourselves, whose interest and desire it is to transact business with Cuba. It is a Government "republican in form," but it is not a Government for which we could make ourselves responsible, because it is not a Government for which the Cubans themselves are responsible.

It is plai that this step would be very widely different from any that has heretofore been taken in the recognition of insurgent Governments. It is widely different from the course taken by France in recognizing the independence of the United States after the surrender of BURGOYNE. It is widely different from our own course toward the Latin-American Republics which, in the language of President MONROE, "have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, upon great consideration and upon just principles, acknowledged."

It is plain that, if we recognize the existing Republic of Cuba as the lawful Government of the island, we can do nothing in the way of freeing the island from its invaders except in conjunction with that Government and in subordination to it. We must put our fleet and our army at the disposition of the insurgent leaders, just as France did when ROCHAMBEAU and Count DE GRASSE took their orders from Congress. If there be a Government in Cuba having the marks of sovereignty we must respect it to that extent. Intervention in our own name, or in the name of humanity and civilization, would be an insult to the Republic of Cuba as well as to the Kingdom of Spain.

We may well shrink from a step which entails such consequences. It is noteworthy that the advice of the best-informed Americans is against recognition. Gen. LEE, even while saying that he never saw a native Cuban who was not opposed to Spanish rule, also says that the recognition of the Republic of Cuba is not to be recommended. But what is most important of all is that the President opposes such recognition. It [illegible] quite an [illegible] his predeco[illegible] new Government is an executive and not a legislative act, that he means to stand in this respect upon his prerogative, and that he would not feel bound by a joint resolution which attempted to deprive him of it.

PROVIDING REVENUE.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have practically agreed on the taxes to be proposed for war purposes and the loans for which authority will be asked from Congress. The taxes are in nearly every case those we took occasion to suggest on the 10th inst. These, indeed, are obviously the only resource which our peculiar tariff system leaves to the Government in such an emergency. As we have taxed all classes of imports, except tea and coffee, primarily not to secure revenue but to regulate importation and increase domestic consumption, there is no elasticity possible in the treatment of the tariff. We are obliged to fall back on internal taxation, with the exception noted.

Following is the list of taxes likely to be proposed, with the present estimate of the amounts that they will yield:

Beer, $1 per barrel	$30,000,000
Tobacco and snuff, 6c. increase	15,000,000
Cigars and cigarettes, $1 increase	5,000,000
Stamps on business instruments, stock transfers, proprietary medicines, telegrams, express packages	35,000,000
Tea., 10c.; coffee, 3c	28,000,000
	$113,000,000

This does not seem to be an extravagant estimate of the yield of these taxes. It is regarded by the Ways and Means Committee as a sufficient increase of revenue to meet the expenditures due to war as they arise. In this we fear that they are mistaken. It must be remembered that the actual deficit in revenue is at least at the rate of $30,000,000, leaving of the new revenue only some $80,000,000 for new demands. Were the country already equipped for war, or nearly so, with adequate stores of arms, ammunition, &c., and the defenses in proper condition, $7,000,000 a month would still be a very modest estimate of the cost of actual operations.

This, however, is met by the committee by the provision for the use of the National credit. Two forms of loan are proposed. One, the extent of which is not fixed, is the issue of one-year 3 per cent. Treasury certificates. The second is the issue of $500,000,000 3 per cent. coin bonds, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years. The former loan is the more immediately available form. It is one for which the Treasury, within proper limits, should have standing authority, even in times of peace and prosperity. It is especially needed in the condition of the finances and currency of the United States, where extraordinary fluctuations of revenue are caused by our peculiar system of taxation for protection instead of for income, and where extraordinary demands on the Treasury may be made for the redemption of our huge volume of outstanding demand notes of various kinds. Hitherto the need of this authority in the Treasury has been the reason for refusing it, a strong political opposition existing to adequate provision for redemption of the demand notes. War will doubtless compel Congress to give the Treasury continuous authority for borrowing on short-time certificates. It will be about the only beneficial financial result we can expect from war.

The long bonds, according to the present plan, are to be made a "popular loan" by being offered at par at all the Post Offices, Sub-Treasuries, and Government depositories. There is no harm in such a plan, neither is there much virtue in it. If our people were as backward in their business habits as the peasantry of France and used stockings instead of savings banks for such money as they are able to lay aside, this mode of investment would, of course, be attractive. But as a matter of fact the savings of the people are, as a rule, invested through institutions of one sort and another, and from these will find the way into the Treasury. The Government will in the great body of cases deal with these institutions and with others commanding capital. The loan will be none the less "popular" because the people lend through established and useful agencies and not directly.

If the Republican majority decide to make the new loan payable simply in "coin" it will be done. The Ways and Means Committee ought to know what can or cannot be done with a bond payable explicitly in gold. But it remains true that this evasion is a direct source of loss to the Government and of increased cost to the country. It is also indirectly mischievous in that it places the credit of the Government on a weaker foundation than that it ought to rest on.

PRIVATEERING.

"Privateering is and remains abolished." That declaration of the Treaty of Paris has been made good, not by the signatory powers, but by the progress of events. When canvas went out and steam and coal came in privateering went out also.

It would, of course, be practicable for Spain to issue letters of marque and reprisal to any individual Spaniard who chose to apply for them, but it is unlikely that many Spaniards would apply, and it is certain that such Spaniards as did apply would be properly disgusted with the results of their enterprise.

Privateering has an unpleasant resemblance to piracy. The British to this day describe PAUL JONES as "the American pirate," even though, in the course of his adventures, he did not shirk combats with British men-of-war, in which he even came off victorious. But the essence of privateering is not to tackle men-of-war, but to "sink, burn, and destroy" unarmed merchantmen. Take it how you [illegible] it is not a pretty business. [illegible] is no longer a possible business because the career of a privateer at sea is limited by her "coal endurance," which fixes a limit to her radius of action. In the old days, when a "Baltimore clipper" could keep the sea for months, an armed vessel which "had the heels" of unarmed vessels could do a profitable business in the privateering way. Her necessities were the same as those of a pirate, subsistence for her crew, which could be taken from the vessels she captured, and a retired bay in which she could at long intervals be careened and have her bottom cleaned. A modern privateer has also the necessity of frequently "coaling up." This she can do only at a home port or at a friendly port. The Alabama and Shenandoah were able to keep the sea for long periods, because they found foreigners willing to supply them with coal. But a Spanish privateer would be nothing but a menace to peaceful commerce, and it is very unlikely that she would be permitted to coal up except at Spanish ports. The ports of Spain itself are not available for attacks upon American shipping, and the Spanish ports outside of Spain are very few in number and very widely scattered. Moreover, they would all be likely to be in American possession within thirty days after a declaration of war. To prey upon American commerce it would be necessary in the first place that the Spanish privateers should go where the American commerce is. That means that they would have to supply themselves with coal from foreign yards, mainly British. Nobody can imagine that they would be able to obtain from such sources a trustworthy supply. They would be at a much greater disadvantage than Spanish warships, which are likely to find themselves in trouble from the same cause. The bugaboo of Spanish privateering may safely be dismissed from consideration.

PUBLISH THE PENSIONERS' NAMES.

The State of Rhode Island, so far as we happen to be informed, is as well equipped in the matter of diffused morality as any State in the Union. At all events, nothing has happened in recent years to direct criticism upon that State as less robust in its honesty and its honest patriotism than, say, the State of New York. What has happened to lead to this comparison of the two States is the uncovering of MUNSON.

WILLIAM A. MUNSON has for many years been doing what in some parts of the country would be described as a "land office business" by securing pensions for widows and dependent mothers, and even for "comrades" without such assigns, and continuing to collect those pensions for from one to fifteen years after the pensioners were dead.

Our Washington correspondent has given outlines of the leading cases discovered by the officers of the Pension Bureau and which have constrained the Government to put MUNSON and some of his assistant criminals under heavy bonds for trial. The business which these creatures have plied must appear to honest men particularly atrocious and disgusting.

The story has a more important lesson than the mere punishment of the discovered criminals. There is great probability that "there are others," and too many of them. If in Providence it has been possible for a pension attorney to draw pensions for fifteen or more persons, all dead, for from one to fifteen years, it is conceivable that in New York, where the opportunities for hiding away from the Pension Bureau the fact of the death of a pensioner are greater because of the greater area and population of the city, and in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other larger cities than Providence, there may be many such cases of continued robbery of the Government and perpetual draft upon the Treasury by undying pensioners.

It is these dead pensioners who still live on the pension roll, and the greedy cultivators of pensions already granted, who are swelling the roll that should be now diminishing if nature were permitted to have its way. If the Munson story means anything to any sound purpose, it cries out to the Congress to publish the pension roll. The country can afford to pay pensions to real pensioners. It cannot afford to pay pensions to thieving pension attorneys on account of pensioners dead.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Amusements are not very numerous on the Iberian Peninsula just now, and if the inhabitants of that region find alleviation for their diversified pains in a free use of the word "pig," surely Americans are magnanimous enough to endure the epithet philosophically. It is the easier to do so because the pig, all things considered, is a respectable and in many ways admirable, creature. When allowed to live up to his lights he compares favorably in every way with the lion, with which animal the Spaniards modestly identify themselves, and we, who claim affiliations with the eagle, would have considerable trouble in proving that the Bird of Freedom is superior to the pig in anything except the shape of his nose. Of course we are taking it for granted that the pigs used for purposes of comparison are real pigs, wandering in great forests of secular oaks, attending honestly and effectively to their own affairs, and fearlessly defending their rights against all intruders. The pigs in pens do not represent their race any more than do circus lions or park eagles, and it is nothing against pigs in general that when doomed to lifelong imprisonment their naturally high courage is lost, and their manners and even their morals suffer. This is no more than what happens to all living beings when subjected to the same conditions, and if the present choice of a nickname for us by the Spaniards only leads to recognition of the true nobility of a typical pig, good will proceed out of intended evil, justice out of malice, and a long calumniated animal may win back a portion of the respect once freely accorded to him by all, and even now not denied by those who meet him in fair battle on his own ground. Pigs are unclean only under compulsion; they are particularly delicate in the choice of food when allowed to make their own selection, and their bravery is no more dubitable than their strength. So, to be called a pig is not a terrible fate after all. It might even be considered a compliment.

—There is said to exist among the National Guardsmen of Albany and Troy a strong disinclination for service in the forts near this city or elsewhere along the coast. It is not that they are believers in diplomacy as invariably better than war. On the contrary, they object to a station where the chances of smelling gunpowder are infinitesimal, and, ignoring all the legal questions as to the Government's right to send them out of the country, they express an eager desire to take part in a Cuban campaign. This, in the eyes of one of our contemporaries, will doubtless seem to be a horrible thirst for blood, but the rest of us will look at it simply as a commendable mingling of patriotism and youthful love for adventure.

—Now that German royalty is on visiting terms with that of China, the editors of Berlin are said to be in mortal terror lest Chinese ideas as to the proper punishment of lèse majesté, which are in advance even of those prevailing in Germany, should be incorporated in Teutonic laws as a delicate compliment to the Kaiser's new friend. The Pekin Gazette in a recent issue announced the condemnation for disrespect to the throne of a reckless journalist who, in referring to the careers of certain ancient, semi-mythological Emperors, omitted to add to their names the full titles to which they are entitled, according to Celestial etiquette. The offender was speedily reminded of his forgetfulness, and was sentenced to undergo the penalty of high treason, involving something exceedingly unpleasant in the way of punishment, in which all his children were to share. With unusual clemency, however, the Son of Heaven commuted this punishment to simple decapitation; and the Chinese Conservatives are said to be even more distressed by the weakness of their Imperial Master than by any of the other recent concessions to "foreign devils." It was, indeed, a breaking down of ancient standards, well calculated to excite grave apprehension.

PERSONAL.

—There must be some money and a good deal of real though inexplicable pleasure in claiming a throne which one has not the faintest expectation of getting, else the trade of "pretender" would not have been voluntarily chosen and persistently followed by so many eminent members of the European nobility. Selection of this walk in life leads to a little real fighting once in a while, but for most of the time it puts the maker of it in what to us plebeians seems to be a most humiliating position—that of the man with a chronic grievance, tearfully asking the world in general and one nation in particular to notice how cruelly he has been treated. Spain has been familiar with the Pretender for ages. The Don CARLOS who is now writing ponderous declarations of his own greatness and goodness is the third of the same name that has meddled and muddled in Spanish politics since 1830. The original Don CARLOS was a brother of FERDINAND VII., and he demanded the crown when that monarch died, on the ground that the succession could not pass to a woman. The salic law was formally abolished in that year, however, and ISABELLA of fragrant memory obtained the crown. That Don CARLOS died in 1861, and his son inherited the worthless title of Pretender. The son passed it to his son, Don JUAN, and the latter in 1868 "abdicated" in favor of his cousin, the Don CARLOS of to-day. In 1873, the Spanish Republic being then at the end of its short rope, much as the Spanish Kingdom is now, the current Don CARLOS "took the field" and for three years he waged a desultory war, sanguinary but ineffective, after the true Spanish style, and then betook himself—and all his valuables—across the frontier. He may come back now, a time of national disaster being the Pretender's favorite moment to substitute the shedding of his followers' blood for letter writing by himself. And he may even "mount the throne," but that he should stay there is almost unthinkable. Revolutions do not go backward.

—A well-intentioned man, such as Mr. BOLTON HALL undoubtedly is, might easily put his time to a more creditable, and even to a more decent, use than that of telling the representatives of "labor" that "the army is formed to shoot down strikers." Mr. HALL made that amazing statement while arguing before the Central Labor Union on Sunday against any increase of the country's military forces, but his hearers, it is gratifying to note, listened to him coldly and rejected his advice. Among so many ready speakers there should have been at least one to rise and tell Mr. HALL that though the army had occasionally shot rioters, it has never fired on strikers as strikers, and most certainly never will.

—"Low Church" Englishmen have discovered a new grievance against their "High Church" brethren—or are they cousins?—in the effigy of the late Bishop DURNFORD which is to form a part of the monument now in course of erection over that prelate's grave in Chichester Cathedral. Many subscribers to the fund for building this memorial object because the sculptor has put a mitre on the Bishop's head and has dressed him in the vestments beloved by advanced ritualists. "Is it fair to Dr. DURNFORD," asks one troubled parishioner, "to force on him dead a garb he would never wear when living, especially when this garb, however interesting and valuable as ecclesiastical furniture, is regarded by many churchmen with distrust and dislike? Have the Dean and Chapter a right to flout in this avowed way the feelings of fellow-Christians and the lifelong convictions of the man they seek to honor? However churchmen, as churchmen, may regard the monument, there are many who will regret that in the place of something that would have recalled to us all the genial heart, the shrewd and memorable brain, the winning human personality we have lost, we are asked to accept a figure which recalls not one attribute of the leader we knew—dressed as no man ever saw him dressed." And lest this protest should fail to stir all hearts, it is joined to another against a statue that shows the Bishop in a recumbent attitude, "with nose and toes to the sky—a position in which no one ever saw him—wearing a dress he refused to put on." The Britisher is such a mad wag that, as is illustrated in this instance, he must be funny, no matter how grave may be the subject he discusses. Unintentional humor is the best of all—for some purposes.

CURRENT NOTES.

An insane man is under arrest in Chicago whose delusion is that he is an expert steeple climber and who continually wants to show his agility by climbing lamp posts in the city streets.

* * *

That the law is no respecter of persons has again been shown in Watertown, where first a lawyer and next a minister have been arrested and fined $5 each for riding their bicycles on the footpath of a bridge. They paid, regretting the cost of the experience.

* * *

S. M. Inglis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois, has accepted the Presidency of the new Eastern Illinois Normal University, at Charleston, that State, but will not assume the duties of the position until Sept. 1, 1899, when the institution will be formally opened.

GROUNDS FOR INTERVENTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Connecting itself with the peculiar rights, interests, and duties of the United States and its people, the true and sufficient ground, however expressed, upon which our right to intervene in Cuba will be found to rest, may be stated by way of recital, as follows:

Whereas, Spain, realizing her hopeless incapacity to govern Cuba as a subject province in accordance with the rules and usages of modern States, and having thereupon, and as a means of military success, resorted to acts of cruelty and oppression upon helpless non-combatants of a character and upon a scale of atrocity without a parallel in the history of mankind, has placed herself beyond the pale of civilization, and has thereby essentially abdicated her functions as a sovereign over the people of Cuba, and ought to be expelled from the island.

Fortunately for the credit of humanity, no case presenting the same hideous features has ever arisen. No precedent can therefore be found upon which we may rely. Matthew Arnold, somewhere, in substance, says literature is the embodiment of the world's best thought upon that which lies within its province. So in the domain of public law, with no rule formulated and hitherto applied, we may safely fall back upon principle, and look to the world's best thought as our guide and mentor. Some expressions of enlightened opinion upon the situation, mainly taken from the columns of THE TIMES, I venture to group together and subjoin.

The late David Davis, sitting as Circuit Judge of the United States, once said: "If there is no rule of law to meet this case, I think the sooner we make one the better."

Why it concerns the United States to intervene in Cuba, and the mode and measure of such intervention, THE TIMES has already made clearly manifest to its readers.

B. J. BROWN.

Menominee, Mich., April 16, 1898.

"The total result is * * * that they (the Spaniards) are creating in Cuba and throughout America an impression that they are hopeless as a governing power; that they cannot in that capacity be regarded as civilized, and that it is a sort of duty in all other white men to rescue their unfortunate subjects from their dominion." "Spain as a Colonial Power," London Economist, reprinted in Littell's Living Age, Jan. 25, 1897, Sixth Series, Volume 13, Page 284.

"The thing urgent is a limited though important one—that Spain should depart, she having forfeited her rights by allowing oppression as bad as anarchy, and that, and nothing less, is what the American President will demand. He may couch his proposal in any one of many forms—the latest suggested being the right of his Nation to 'relieve the distressed' as a Nation, and by authoritative interference, but that is what he will mean, and the Spaniards will perceive that as clearly as the rest of the world."—Excerpt from an article of The London Times, reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday, April 8, Page 5.

"There are certain objections against intervention to which, perhaps, I ought passingly to allude before closing. One is that intervention should not take place because the Cuban insurgents have been unable to establish a government. But this objection has been met by John Stuart Mill, in his essay on 'Non-Intervention,' where he draws a distinction between two cases, the one in which an insurrection occurs against native rulers, and where he thinks that non-intervention should be the rule, on the ground that, if the people have not sufficient love of liberty to wrest it from despotic oppressors, the liberty bestowed on them by others will not be real or permanent. But he carefully distinguishes from this the case of a people struggling against a foreign yoke, or against a native tyranny upheld by foreign arms."—Excerpt from discourse of Prof. Felix Adler, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 11, Page 4.

"The United States insists, and we think in the circumstances it is morally entitled to insist, upon Cuba's severance from Spain. There are limits to the doctrine that you may do what you like with your own. 'Mayn't I do what I like with my own moke?' asked the costermonger who was rebuked for unmercifully beating his donkey. 'Mayn't I do what I like with my own stick?' replied the outraged philanthropist, and laid it upon the shoulders of the individualist. Spain has no inherent right to keep Cuba in such a condition of violence and misery as renders the island a nuisance and a danger to the United States. The Spanish Ministers do not really believe that Cuba will ever be reduced to submission."—Excerpt from an article of The London Daily News, reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday, April 14, Page 6.

"With what face can any nation step in to perpetuate so dreary a tragedy as this, when America declares that it has to end? How can Europe itself remain unmoved at the sight of such hideous ruin?"—Excerpt from an article of The London Telegraph, reprinted in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday, April 14, Page 6.

Abandoning Populism.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The defeat of Demo-Populist-Silver-Fusion at Tacoma, following hard upon the like result at Seattle, shows beyond question that the political tide in the State of Washington is receding from the high-water mark of populism that it reached in 1896. The vote in Pierce County, in which Tacoma is situated, stood thus in 1896: Bryan, 5,394; McKinley, 4,641; Bryan's majority, 753. Most of the vote of the county is in the City of Tacoma. The election of the whole Republican ticket at Tacoma now, by strong majorities, is one more indication that the people of the State of Washington, on the issues presented by Populism, are recovering their judgment.

NUGGETS.

To Go.

"It's not going to be a walkaway, I tell you. Spain will fight from the word go."

"That's all right. She may fight from it, but she'll go."—Chicago Tribune.

Reciprocal.

"Some people get so much fun out of life."

"Yes; they get lots of fun out of life because they put lots of fun into it."—Detroit Free Press.

Qualified.

"Dorothy goes as a nurse if we have war."

"What experience has she had?"

"Her three brothers are football rushers."—Chicago Record.

Something Just as Good.

Customer—Have you any scouring sand?

Grocer—No, we're entirely out of it.

Customer—Well, give me a half pound of your sugar; my tins have to be scoured today, no matter what it costs.—Harlem Life.

A Touching Appeal.

"Say, Mister, would you give a nickel to a man what never told a lie?"

"Oh, go 'way, what are you giving me?"

"It an't fer me, Mister; it's fer me deaf-and-dumb brother."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

SHIPS AT SEA.

Clara W. Williams in Boston Transcript.

Oh, many ships have I at sea
That sailed away long years ago.
Some day they're coming back to me,
But when and how I cannot know.

Sometimes I wander on the shore,
And watch the far horizon dim,
Where vanished in those days of yore
My argosies so fleet and trim.

I scan with eager eyes the waves
That dance and sparkle in the light;
A vision fair my fond heart craves,
Alas, no sail is yet in sight!

Ofttimes I find upon the sand
A broken plank, a shattered spar,
A bent and rusty iron band—
Oh, voiceless tale of wrecks afar.

Then anxious fears crowd in my breast,
And veil the sunshine in the sky.
Shall thus my good ships end their quest?
Shall this their fate be by-and-by?

O friends with ships far out at sea,
That sailed away so long ago,
Some day they're coming back to thee,
But when and how we may not know.

Perchance with sails all rent and soiled,
Battered and bruised thy ships may be,
Of beauty and grace they may be despoiled,
Heavy and slow they may come to thee.

But come they morning, noon, or night,
With flying colors or broken mast,
Our hearts will cry with a thrill of delight,
"Thank God that our ships have come in at last!"

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Augustus Thomas's New Comic Drama of Life Among the Lowly in Vincennes, Ind.

"THE WEDDING DAY" AGAIN

Richard Mansfield Acts a New Character in Boston—Changes of Bill at Various New York Theatres.

It is a pity that Digby Bell and his fellow-comedians (and a competent, painstaking lot they are, too,) did not come into New York with just a little more fuss, and with the intention to stay with us a longer time; for the play by Augustus Thomas which they bring with them is good of its kind, if the kind is humble. "The Hoosier Doctor" involves an uncompromisingly real study of the sordid, unlovely manner of living of poor people in a raw suburb of a small Western city. Mr. Thomas is as inexorable in his insistence upon verity in the superficial details as Strindberg himself. The fuel, the butter, (which is nearly out,) the thirty-cents-per-pound tea, the "coal oil" lamps, the calico frocks, the patches, and the darns he does not spare us, and he is just as pitilessly veracious in his treatment of the sordid side of human character, the meanness, selfishness, and petty malice that poverty and privation engender. But this is all made acceptable, and even delightfully entertaining, by the dramatist's cheerful optimism, which a clear view of the truth cannot weaken, and his fresh, original humor.

His humor, in fact, was never more potently exerted than in this simple, unpretentious play. It touches every personage and makes his or her imperfections picturesque. It illumines every scene. It takes on new and extraordinary shapes. It makes the play interesting, refreshing, and, as a work of art, valuable. It is much more in evidence and of vastly greater worth, than the incidental pathos which gains effectiveness, however, from contrast with this humor.

It must not be inferred, though, that Mr. Thomas has let his sense of humor run away with him. On the contrary, he has held it, almost invariably, to the subject in hand, and only once or twice does he descend to mere jocularity, as in a superfluous allusion to "Sparkling Kiralfy" as a "temperance drink." Of the philosophy which burdens the drama there is less to be said. A shiftless man of forty-five years is never an edifying spectacle, and Julius Caesar Willow of Vincennes is hopelessly shiftless. His heart is full of human sympathy, his patience is almost superhuman, but we do not place much faith in the steadfastness and zeal of those studies which make him, at the age of forty-five, a licensed homeopathic practitioner. He is a good, easy, unselfish, affectionate, but intolerably lazy man, Dr. Willow is. But he is Mr. Thomas's hero.

Sharply in contrast with this amiable character is Grandma, and poor old Grandma is clearly Mr. Thomas's villain. She is sharp-tongued, domineering, malicious, Grandma is, but she has done most of the housework for many, many years, and got very little in return for her toil. Grandma is very human, after all. Other personages of importance to the unfolding of the fable are the self-satisfied young printer who earns $20 weekly, the suburban grocer who is bald-headed because his beard is so strong, and the doctor's three daughters—the hard-working, sour-tempered one, the married-and-deserted, hopeless, moping one, and the other one, still standing with reluctant feet where that brook and river meet.

A scene of proposal of marriage by dictation to a typewriter, and a more sentimental love scene, that is still not the less humorous, are worthy to be remembered with Mr. Thomas's best work. He is not always, however, quite up to that level, and there is one veritable Sol Smith Russell episode, in which a child is undressed and put into her nightgown in sight of the audience, and then says her prayers on the doctor's knee. [illegible] the drift of it all, no matter. The incidental romance is not of much account. It holds the study of life and character together—that is all.

"The Hoosier Schoolmaster," after a long term of service "on the road," was modestly put forward at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night, and a stay there of only a fortnight is contemplated. Mr. Bell's portrayal of Willow is entirely capable, being natural in composition, true and unforced in the expression of humor, easy and effective in execution. An equally imposing and creditable portrayal is that of the irascible and alert mother-in-law by Laura Joyce Bell, to which exactly the same adjectives might be applied. The traits of the three daughters are also cleverly denoted by Misses Viola Miles, Owen, and Strickland. Acting of this kind is not difficult, of course; but this whole performance indicates zeal and a clear understanding of effect:

Dr. Willow	Digby Bell
Higgins	Frank Monroe
Parson Moss	Harry S. Robinson
Tom Bunce	Herman Hirschberg
Fred Dalrymple	Arthur Hoops
Burns	William Hearst
Wilson	Bert Bayard
Starr	Charles Edwards
Sergeant O'Neill	Joseph L. Treacy
Coleman	Gage Clarke
Pete	Edward H. Franklin
Kennedy	Harry Lytell
Officer	William Roberts
Grandma	Laura Joyce Bell
Mrs. Bunce	Emma Butler
Martha	Mabel Strickland
Harriet	Margaret Dale Owen
Alvira	Viola Miles
Little Rosie	Ethel Vance

"THE WEDDING DAY."

Cordial Greeting for the Trio of Comic Opera Stars.

The Broadway Theatre was crowded to the doors last night when the popular trio of comic opera stars, Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson de Angelis, began their new engagement in that highly effective and continuously interesting work by Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards called "The Wedding Day." Perhaps this is not the best operetta ever heard in New York, but it certainly shines by comparison with some lately produced here. Its story is intelligible, and blends humor and sentiment in a satisfying manner. Its scene is laid in a romantic epoch, and the chances for purely decorative effect in scene and dress have not been overlooked.

The music is tuneful and full of vitality. The finales and other ensemble scenes are of a genuinely stirring quality. Finally the performance is all thoroughly competent, not only in the case of the three popular stars, but in the other rôles. The chorus is numerous and well trained, the ballet is agile and graceful.

Duc de Bouillon	William Pruette
Raoul	Tom Greene
Sergeant Sabre	Wilfred Arling
Corporal Souffle	Louis D. Hadley
Laubert	Eugene Desmond
Polycop	Jefferson De Angelis
Planchette	Charles W. Allison
Pomade	Albert McGuckin
Mme. Montbazon	Lucille Saunders
Lucille d'Herblay	Lillian Russell
Aunt Hortense	Neta Rosa
Rose Marie	Della Fox

MR. MANSFIELD'S NEW PLAY.

A Dramatisation of "The First Violin" Produced in Boston Last Night.

BOSTON, April 18.—Mr. Mansfield's new play captivated a large and critical audience at the Hollis Street Theatre to-night. It is an adaption of Jessie Fothergill's romance, "The First Violin," made by Joseph I. C. Clarke, and containing twenty-two speaking parts. Those familiar with the story knew that the wife of the violinist, (Mr. Mansfield,) now deceased, has forged his brother's name for large sums, and that rather than disclose the truth, he leaves his family castle and, under an assumed name, becomes first violin of the Elberthal Orchestra.

But for the angry, revengeful love of Fraulein Anna Sartorius (Miss Oliver) his secret would have died with him. His infa[illegible]

[illegible] for the young English singer (Miss [illegible] Fairfax) incites the other woman to wrath and vengeance. To escape himself he goes to the wars and a false report of his death coming back, Anna discloses to the family the truth regarding the forgeries. Miss Wedderburn, the singer, wins her heart's desire and every one is sent home happy.

The scene of the first and second acts is laid in Helfin's room, the scene of the third in a waiting room of the concert hall, and that of the fourth in the chapel of Rottenfels castle. There is, in addition, a second scene in Act I., laid in the railway station at Cologne, where Eugen first meets Mary. The dramatic movement begins with Eugen's entrance in the first act at the moment when Helfen (Mr. Forrest) is cocking his revolver for suicide, and has its climax in the third, where, after both the violinist and the singer have triumphed, the adventuress brings forward her charges of forgery, and the hero of the moment goes forth disgraced and dishonored.

The company shows itself at its best throughout. Musical effects very properly abound, Mr. Mansfield having numerous opportunities to sing, and the pianist to draw upon Beethoven.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS.

No Important Changes of Bill—The "Continuous" Shows.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The Rogers brothers, with their dialect, are popular stars. The wargraph creates unbounded enthusiasm.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The bills here are not "ambitious," but they are sufficiently lively and varied. Two performances are given daily.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The second week of the successful double bill, "I Pagliacci" and "Billee Taylor," began with a crowded and enthusiastic house.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The man in the moon and Adele Ritchie appear nightly in "Au Bain." The programme is otherwise rich in both acrobatic and musical "turns."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week's play is a war drama by Frank G. Campbell called "Gettysburg," which tells a simple story in a simple way. A striking scenic picture represents a part of the famous battlefield at night.

BIJOU THEATRE.—"My Friend from India" was revived last night, with Frederic Bond, May Vokes, and Helen Reimer in their original parts, and the others at least as well taken care of. The farce calls for no comment at this late day.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE.—O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, and George Thatcher are conspicuous in the bill. The electrorama exhibits moving pictures of timely interest. Edmund Hayes and Emily Lytton appear in their droll burlesque of "Camille."

EDEN MUSEE.—The Cuban wax groups attracted much attention last evening, and the new figure of Gen. Lee was continually surrounded by admirers. The orchestra gave a concert of patriotic selections, including battle hymns. The cinematograph exhibited new pictures.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter appeared in the one-act abridgement of their comedy-drama, "Captain Impudence." Isabella Urquhart made her début at this house in an amusing farce, "A Strange Baby." Page's trained horses were greatly admired, and so were the biograph's pictures.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The regular Fall and Winter term ends with this week. The play is "Never Again," acted in a sprightly fashion. Next week the Spring and Summer "stock" season begins, with "Rosedale," the company including E. L. Davenport, Edwin Arden, Frank Mordaunt, and Amelia Bingham.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—A great crowd last night enjoyed Ada Rehan's portrayal of Peggy Thrift in "The Country Girl." The performance of the Wycherley-Garrick comedy was supplemented by the one-act German-Japanese operetta, "Lilli Tse." Both pieces were beautifully staged and performed with care and good taste.

OLYMPIA.—The programme was new with the exception of the "The Maine Heroes," which will remain in the bill as long as the Primrose and West minstrels stay at Olympia. The foremost addition to the bill was the capital darky act of the Nichols sisters. Ezra Kendal presented a new monologue, and Carroll Johnson and Lew Sully changed their songs and jokes.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

By the benefit performance at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon in aid of the St. Vincent Hospital more than $250 was raised.

Joseph Humphreys, who has been identified with Charles Frohman's attractions, will sail for England to-morrow, to see several new plays that Mr. Frohman has bought.

A motion made by Will J. Block to enjoin Mathews and Bulger from performing in any country during the two years beginning on Sept. 1, 1898, was denied by Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday.

Louis James has received a cablegram from Kyrle Bellew and Mrs. James Brown Potter inviting him to become a third star for a triple alliance proposed for next season, but Mr. James replied that many contracts already made prevent him from accepting.

Joseph Haworth, who was Mme. Modjeska's leading man up to the close of her season in Philadelphia two weeks ago, opened his starring season last night in Providence under the direction of W. W. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson will introduce Miss Bertha Galland of Philadelphia.

The schedule of plays arranged for Miss Ada Rehan by Augustin Daly for this week at the Harlem Opera House has been changed some. On Wednesday evening "The Country Girl" and "Lilli Tse" will be given. Manager Blumenthal will next week present "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

One of the features of William H. Crane's new farcical comedy, "His Honor the Mayor," to be offered at the Empire Theatre on Monday night, will be the incidental music composed by William Furst. Mr. Crane will impersonate a theatrical manager who, as President of the Board of Aldermen, becomes the Acting Mayor in the absence of the city's chief executive.

The third and final performance of the students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School will be given at the Garden Theatre on Friday afternoon, when four one-act plays will be presented. The list includes H. A. Du Souchet's "Hands Down," "A Bundle of Old Letters," by Julia Schayer; "A Rainy Day," by Frances Johnson, and "A Before Breakfast Run," by H. Stebbins.

George W. Lederer and Gustave Kerker of the Casino, who went abroad three weeks ago with "The Belle of New York" company to start that production, will sail for New York to-morrow on the steamer Havel.

A testimonial will be tendered Charles A. Metcalf in Boston on May 5 at the Hollis Street Theatre. Mr. Metcalf has been in ill-health for more than a year, and the results of his benefit will enable him to take a vacation.

CHINAMAN FOUND MURDERED.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 18.—Quong Yeh, a prosperous Chinese laundryman, was murdered, and presumably robbed, in his laundry, in Kaighn Avenue, this afternoon. Six Chinamen are locked up on suspicion of knowing something about the murder.

Monday appears to be Chinese visiting day. During the afternoon all of the six Chinamen under arrest are said to have visited Quong Yeh. Some time after the last of them had left the laundryman was found in a room back of his store with his head battered in, as though by a blunt instrument. A thorough search of the laundry failed to bring to light the implement with which the murder was committed.

The Chinamen under arrest declare they were perfectly friendly with their dead countryman, and that when they left him he was alive and well. One of the Chinamen under arrest, while being taken to the City Hall in a patrol wagon, took a blackjack from beneath his blouse and threw it into the street. It was picked up, but does not appear to have been the weapon which caused death.

WORKMEN KILLED IN NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., April 18.—Five iron roof trusses, which workmen had just placed in position on the walls of the State Armory here, fell to-day and two men were killed, three probably fatally injured, and four badly hurt.

The dead are Henry F. May, carpenter, of Newburg, and Charles Samuels, riveter, of 164 York Street, Jersey City.

The fatally injured are William Doyle of Fifty-eighth Street, New York City; Joseph Peno, a French Canadian, and Robert Mason, a blacksmith, of Newburg.

The other injured men are Karl Anderson, foreman for John F. Hohnson, contractor, of 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York City, head badly crushed; Solomon Lawson, laborer, Newburg, internally injured; James McCurrey, carpenter, and John Riley, contractor, both of Newburg, hurt about the head.

The armory was being repaired by the Berlin Bridge Company of Burlington, Vt., which was represented here by Wyant, Dunning & Minehan. Seven trusses, each weighing about five tons, were in place. The principal truss was supported by a rope, which broke and let the others fall.

THE MAINE CATASTROPHE

Lieut. de Carranza, Spanish Naval Attache in Washington, Makes Some Explanations.

LATTIMER-CLARK TORPEDOES

Would Only Be Placed in Case of Danger—Spanish Officers Defended—Gen. Lee's Evidence Repudiated—Electric Cable Episode.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Lieut. R. de Carranza of the Spanish Royal Navy, at present Naval Attaché of the Spanish Legation here, makes the following rejoinder to charges that Spanish officers were responsible for the destruction of the Maine, the rejoinder being particularly directed to statements of Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee. Lieut. Carranza's statement is as follows:

"Cablegrams from London, published here recently by the press, state that the Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy there and The Associated Press have obtained information showing that Spain had purchased of English manufacturers in 1886 and in 1896 some torpedoes; and upon this information they base their conclusion that the United States battleship Maine was blown up by one of those torpedoes.

"It seems absurd that from the mere fact of Spain possessing some Lattimer-Clark torpedoes, the imputation should be made that it was through the agency of one of them that the catastrophe of the Maine was caused.

"Spain, like many other nations, both in America and in Europe, is supplied with torpedoes of the above make, and of others of the best known, which were ordered in 1886, when the defense of our ports and coasts was undertaken. When the present insurrection broke out in Cuba, the defenses of the island were strengthened, and very probably some of the torpedoes set aside for the protection of Havana Harbor are of the Lattimer-Clark type. This material of war is properly stored on land at each port, and a special personnel of the army is charged with its adequate keeping and handling. But such defenses are not placed in position until the last moment, in case of hostilities or danger of attack, and more does this rule prevail in such ports as that of Havana, which has only one narrow channel of entry.

Spain Has Destructive Torpedoes.

"Of course, we have at Havana and at other ports many torpedoes capable of destroying even larger vessels than the unfortunate Maine, but because we have them it cannot be asserted without further proof that we have employed one of them at Havana against the United States warship.

"The American divers working on the wreck of the Maine did not find the least fragment of a torpedo, nor any piece of electric cable, and, although they have shown a great capacity of imagination, they have not dared to say that they found such evidences, because they would have had to submit proofs therefor.

"The majority of theories advanced here as to the destruction of the Maine have been on the hypothesis that it was an electro-automatic torpedo, connected by cables with the shore, that caused the explosion.

"It is preposterous to think that officers of a military body would ever lend themselves to the felonious task of blowing up a warship in time of peace and assassinating in cold blood its crew of 200 or 300 men.

"No military officer in Europe would commit such a crime, and should any Government be capable of contemplating the hideous deed, it would seek the hand of an adventurer, but it would never attempt to employ one of its military officers, for they are not murderers.

"It is, therefore, unreasonable and malicious to say, not only that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo, but that it was done by Spanish officers."

After summarizing the evidence against an external explosion, the statement proceeds as follows:

Gen. Lee's Conjectures.

"In regard to Gen. Lee's conjectures, based on a copy (not the original) of a supposed letter of Gen. Weyler, it is but necessary to paint out that torpedoes and submarine mines are under the exclusive control of the navy, and no one in authority can meddle with them except under direct orders of the Admiral commanding the Cuban station, who receives instructions direct from the Minister of the Navy at Madrid. Whoever has shown Gen. Lee the copy of that supposed letter, deceived and evidently cheated him thereby.

"Gen. Lee also says he always had the idea that the officers of the arsenal of Havana (who are naval officers) caused the discharge of the torpedo, and even hints at complicity by Admiral Marterola, because he saw a cablegram from the latter to the Spanish Naval Commission at London instructing it to hurry up some electric cables.

"The following statement of facts, which can be proved, will show for themselves how baseless are Gen. Lee's hints, innuendoes, and imputations:

"On the 26th of November last the former Admiral at that station ordered from London some electric cables for the defenses of the islands.

"On the 15th of January Admiral Manterola took command of the station, and discovering on inspection the faulty condition of some cables, and being informed of the order placed in London by his predecessor, cabled: 'Hurry shipment electric cables.'

"On the 25th of February, not having received an answer, he again cabled, pressing the shipment of the cables ordered, which finally arrived on the steamship Francisca on March 11, ultimo.

"If, therefore, Gen. Lee's informant had been accurate in his information, the United States ex-Consul General would have learned that the cables he referred to were ordered months before the Maine was sent to Havana; that Admiral Manterola's first hurry-up message was sent many days before the United States Government decided to send a warship to Havana; that his second message to the same effect was sent ten days after the Maine had been blown up, and that the cables were received nearly a month thereafter.

"Can any one suppose that if it had been the intention to blow up the Maine there could not have been found in Havana 400 or 500 yards of cable, and that it was necessary to send for it to England?

"As to the talk of the electric lights in Havana having gone out, it is sheer nonsense with which to impress ignorant people.

Proper Investigation Not Made.

"The hull of the Maine or what remains of it, is deeply imbedded in the mud, the interior of it is one mass of pieces of iron, twisted and entangled so as to render a thorough inspection extremely difficult. It would take much more time and labor than has been bestowed upon it to make such an investigation as would establish beyond a doubt the real cause of the disaster.

"Had the matter been submitted to the arbitration of foreign powers who could conduct the investigation above pointed out, as Spain has proposed, declaring herself willing to abide by the decision, it would be found that all that has been said about Spanish participation in what would certainly be a fiendish deed is but a stupendous tissue of falsehood and calumny, or a reckless distortment of facts unworthy of sensible people, for all of which a proper redress will, in due time, be demanded from those directly responsible.

"Aside from these reasons of right and justice, to stigmatize as assassins the very men who, undaunted by the imminent danger, risked their lives to save those of so many American officers and sailors, shows a base ingratitude, from the vaporings of which the officers of the Spanish Navy appeal to the sense of honor and to the conscience of American people at large.

"LIEUT. R. DE CARRANZA,
"Spanish Naval Officer,
"Spanish Royal Navy."

BELIEVES SPAIN IS GUILTY.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski Talks About the Maine Explosion Before a Brooklyn Audience.

A declaration by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, in the course of a lecture on National defenses before the National Civic Club of Brooklyn last night, that he thought the Maine had been blown up by a Spanish mine, resulted in a warm discussion. The Captain invited questions, and members who did not believe in Spain's guilt quickly responded. A large proportion of the membership was with the Captain, and applauded him enthusiastically.

Capt. Zalinski began by showing the need of time in preparing for war. The lecturer said that with our system of harbor defenses now being made ready, the harbors are safe.

Frederic W. Hinrichs asked the Captain if he believed the Maine was blown up by a mine. He replied in the affirmative, and explained that all theories of accidents had been disposed of by proof.

"Could not the mine have been placed there by insurgents?" asked Walter C. Burton.

"Do you think," retorted the Captain, "that it is likely, after the years of hard fighting against the Spanish, that the Cubans would have lost the opportunity to blow up the Viscaya and the Alfonso XIII. and all the others, if they could do it so easily?" [Enthusiastic applause.]

"Do you think that blowing up the Viscaya and the Alfonso XIII. would bring on war with the United States?" asked Thomas G. Shearman.

"I am not prepared to concede," replied Capt. Zalinski, "that there is so much bitterness among them that they would prefer to blow up the ship of their friends rather than those of their enemies."

"The palace must have been in complicity with the criminals, if an officer fired the mine," said Mr. Burton.

"No, the officers are in a state of discontent amounting almost to revolt. It was probably some subordinate official. But I confess that I have lost some of my confidence in the innocence of the palace and the officials in Spain, because they instantly upon hearing the news raised the cry: 'Accident! Carelessness of the Americans!'"

"Do you think," put in Mr. Shearman, "that every American who cried out the same thing was in complicity with the Spaniards?"

"I think that unanimity of the Spanish in raising that cry was suspicious."

"Has the Spanish Government officially stated that there were no mines in the harbor?" asked Mr. Burton.

"I have seen such a report," replied the Captain, "but they would have been derelict in their duty if they had not put mines there. [Applause.] If I had been in command at Havana I would have mined the harbor. [Applause.] It is always possible for a ship to run by batteries, and there must be inner lines of defense."

"Then," said Mr. Burton, "the officers of the Maine ought, it would seem, to have recognized that fact and taken precautions."

"They took every precaution possible in a friendly harbor. They could not put out pickets nor challenge boats passing backward and forward."

"No one supposes," said Mr. Shearman, "that Spain is not responsible in damages. The question is whether there is ground for feeling that Spain as a nation is responsible for an act of malice, not of mere negligence."

"Don't you think that the United States would have been held responsible if the Vizcaya had been blown up?" retorted the Captain.

"Pecuniarily, yes," answered Mr. Shearman.

"Suppose," said Charles Frederic Adams, "the Spanish Minister were found dead in bed, apparently murdered, and the United States promptly disclaimed complicity and expressed regret?"

"Those are not parallel cases," answered the Captain, and there was more applause.

"When the English vessel Garnet was here," said Mr. Burton, "Paul Boyton swam below her in a rubber suit. If he had, through malice, blown up the Garnet, what would have been our duty?"

"I think we should have made every reparation possible," replied Capt. Zalinski. "And we would have done it. We would not have at once assigned the cause to carelessness and worthlessness of the English officers and men." [Applause.]

The discussion went on for some time, and Capt. Zalinski thoroughly explained the probable method of destroying the Maine. He was warmly applauded at the close.

SPANISH REPORT ON THE MAINE.

Hoped that It Will Satisfy Europe that Explosion Was Accidental.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing last night, says:

"The publication of the Maine disaster report by the Spanish commission of inquiry gives great satisfaction. It is hoped that this will dispel, at least in Europe, all doubts as to the purely accidental character of the explosion. It asserts positively that there were no signs—such as dead fish, injury to other vessels, the quays, &c.—such as must have existed if the cause of explosion had been external. The report even invokes American testimony, given early after the catastrophe, which strengthens the Spanish official conclusions as to the decidedly accidental character of the calamity.

"Outside this document I may repeat the denials already made by Gen. Weyler and Marshal Campos that mines or other defenses were laid in the Havana Harbor.

"With reference to Admiral Beranger's statement that he sent mines to Cuba, I am able to assert, on high authority from the Marine Ministry, that such defenses were never laid down, and that the naval and military authorities at Havana positively deny that any mine or torpedo was ever placed in so frequented a harbor."

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The report from Madrid that the complete finding of the Spanish naval commission on the loss of the battleship Maine is about to be made public creates some surprise here, as that was made public in Washington some weeks ago, and is now embodied in extenso in the printed volume concerning the Maine disaster recently published by Congress.

POLICEMAN McAULIFFE'S CASE.

He Is Placed on Trial on Charges of Assault.

Jeremiah J. McAuliffe, the policeman who is charged with assaulting several men and women at Thirty-first Street and Sixth Avenue, was placed on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions yesterday. Jacob Rouss, a clerk for Louis J. Grant, appeared in court to ask for an adjournment, but the Recorder objected. He said he would adjourn the case until afternoon, and if Mr. Grant was not then present he would assign Mr. Rouss to defend the prisoner.

Mr. Rouss was embarrassed at this. He hesitatingly explained that he was not a member of the bar. The Recorder was angry. He asked Mr. Rouss what business he had taking up so much of the Court's time if he was not a full-fledged lawyer, and ordered him out of the railing. He then assigned C. J. Sullivan in Mr. Grant's place. The jury was completed late in the afternoon, and one witness was called.

ILLINOIS CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan in the cases involving the constitutionality of the civil service law of the State of Illinois.

The case involved the application of the law to the Superintendent of Police, requiring him to supply a list of vacancies, &c. He refused to comply, taking the case into the courts upon the plea that the law was contrary to the Federal Constitution. Justice Harlan's opinion affirms the opinion of the State Court, and sustains the constitutionality of the law. The decision was based on the fact that the case did not present any Federal questions.

Forest Fire on Long Island.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., April 18.—Another forest fire started here this afternoon. It began in the woods on the outskirts of the village, and came from a bonfire built by a boy. The flames from the bonfire spread to the dry leaves and underbrush, and in a short time gained considerable headway. The farmers and villagers turned out to fight the fire. By hard work the house of John Zitsel and that of Dr. Pulling were saved. Dr. G. A. Smith, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, with all the attendants at the hospital who could be spared, and a large force of villagers and farmers, gathered for miles around, are to-night trying to check the flames.

Professional Bondsman Locked Up.

Joseph Schloestein, a peddler and professional bondsman, who has been in the habit of frequenting the Tenderloin police station and bailing out women who were arrested, was himself arrested and locked up in that station last evening. He had called at the place as usual on Saturday night and asked Doorman Brady to change a dollar. Brady accommodated him and forgot his pocketbook on the table. Schloestein took the pocketbook, and taking a pawn ticket out that was in it, got the watch for which the ticket called for. He was locked up on a charge of grand larceny last night, as he could not get bail.

AMERICAN FAKIRS' EXHIBIT.

Sympathy with Cuba Marks Their Annual Display of Competitive Caricatures.

The uninitiated visitor who wandered into the headquarters of the Art Students' League, in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday, would have been puzzled at the flaring display of grotesque pictures. It was the press view of the sixth annual display of "fakes," caricatures of paintings in the exhibit of the Society of American Artists, which was going on simultaneously in another part of the building. The Society of American Fakirs, a jocular organization of league students, gave the exhibition. The prizes were given by Samuel T. Shaw, who offers a yearly one thousand five hundred dollar prize to the Society of American Artists. A striking feature of the exhibit and its adjuncts was the bellicose spirit and sympathy with Cuba of the exhibitors.

One of the pictures, a "take-off" on Kenyon Cox's "Science Instructing Industry," showed a semi-nude figure of a Spaniard, armed with a big knife, in place of industry, while Columbia, behind whose figure the American eagle flapped his wings, pointed significantly to the wreck of the Maine. Cuban living skeletons adorned the background. On one of the stair landings a plaster cast figure of Weyler reposed on a bier, partially covered by a black shroud, (which enabled miscellaneous and unmated hands and feet to peep out,) and surrounded by empty beer bottles. Candles burned at the head of the corpse, and placards on the wall announced, "Weyler after the ball; his beer. Awake, ye Greasers." On another stair landing the figure of a half-clothed skeleton, labeled "Autonomy," was displayed in a glass case. A Cuban flag, pinned to a broken fishnet, was called "The rag of contention."

The "fakes" themselves excel all previous shows, and are rich in color, variety, and humor. John S. Sargent's ensemble portrait of Mr. and Mrs. William E. D. Stokes, in which the length of the figures is noticeable, was the subject of no less than thirteen caricatures, one of which, "As in a Convex Looking Glass," by Lewis Buddy, Jr., has taken first prize, $25. It was cleverly painted on a convex sheet of zinc. Miss Alice Sargent won second prize, $15, with "The Pot of Bass Ale," a caricature of John W. Alexander's "Pot of Basil." The third prize, $10, goes to Miss Constance Curtis for a "fake" on J. Carroll Beckwith's "1812." Her picture, "1898," represented a red-faced soldier with the words "Cuba Libre" issuing from his mouth. The first honorable mention was a caricature of Sargent's portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson, seated cross-legged and smoking a cigarette. To the "fake" was appended this legend:

When the Pant-hunter, pantless, panteth for pants,
He pants for the best pants the pa(i)nt market grants,
He panteth until all in canvas he plants
Himself in a pair of the John Sargent pants.
Some say trousers and some say pantaloons,
Others say breeches, they're all of them doons,
But John Singer Sargent complacently chants,
"Look at my portrait of Stevenson's pants."

Miss Annabelle Ledlie won the consolation prize of $5.03 and a mince pie, offered by Miss Zella Milhau, for a cardboard picture, "Portrait of Little Willie Pillowsham." An Italian armed with an exceedingly ancient hand organ, furnished music at intervals outside the door of the exhibit. The show will open to the public to-day and continue till Friday, when, at 2 P. M., the "fake" pictures will be auctioned off, the proceeds going to establish a scholarship in the league. The students will have their annual dance on Friday night.

Samuel T. Shaw, Bruce Crane, Homer Drake, and Charles C. Curran were the Committee of Award. Mr. Shaw receives all the prize-winning "fakes," and uses them to ornament a room in which he dines the artists whose works are caricatured.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Miss Edith S. Johnson Is Married to Edward de Clifford Chisholm at Her Parents' Home.

The wedding of Miss Edith Seymour Johnson and Edward de Clifford Chisholm took place at 3:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 11 East Sixty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown officiated.

The ceremony, which was witnessed by about 100 relatives and intimate friends, was performed beneath a canopy of palms, white roses, and satin ribbon in the recess of a bay window in the front drawing room. Pink and white was the prevailing tone of the remaining floral decorations. Magnolias were used as a compliment to the bridegroom, who is a Southerner. The bride wore white satin, and a duchesse lace veil worn by her grandmother at her wedding, fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried lilies of the valley. Her necklace of pearls was the gift of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Walter Scott Chisholm. Miss Sara Louise Patterson of Troy, N. Y., was the maid of honor. Walter Scott Chisholm was best man. Frank Chisholm, the bridegroom's brother; Ernest D. Haas, and Bernard G. Gunther were ushers.

A reception, for which 3,000 invitations had been issued, then took place. Mrs. Russell Sage, Col. and Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie, John Hobart Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Junod, Miss Josephine W. Drexel, C. R. Gunther, Lansdale Boardman, Dr. and Mrs. Keese, and Miss Clarence Day were among the guests.

Mr. Chisholm is a son of the late Judge Chisholm of Savannah, a graduate of Williams College of the class of '95 and a member of the St. Anthony Club. He is to enter Mr. Johnson's brokerage office. Mr. and Mrs. Chisholm will sail for Europe on Thursday, April 28, to be gone until Fall.

THE ADATH ISRAEL FAIR.

Randolph Guggenheimer Opens It at Grand Central Palace.

It is estimated that 5,000 people attended the fair which was started last night in a part of the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, for the benefit of the building fund of the Congregation Adath Israel of West Harlem, which is now worshipping at 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Two lots at 135 and 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street have been purchased, and there a new temple, plans for which have been drawn by Solomon D. Cohen, is to be erected when funds have been secured.

S. Hirschberg, Chairman of the Fair Committee, introduced President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer at 8 o'clock, and the latter formally opened the fair.

Mr. Guggenheimer said in part: "This democratic land of liberty and religious toleration has been the first of all the nations of the earth to recognize the value of Hebrew citizenship. In this great American Republic—for the honor of which, if the occasion shall arise, we are prepared as a race 'to pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor'—we have illustrated by our character and industrial energy the fact that the Hebrew Synagogue does not fail to represent the spirit of obedience to law and order, the tendency that makes for honor and National prosperity, and the proof of our absolute fidelity to the principles of American government."

The fair presents a large variety of attractions, and the quantity of gayly-decked booths make its interior an attractive scene. It will run every day this week from 2 P. M. to midnight, except during the Jewish Sabbath, from sunset of Friday to sunset of Saturday, Rampone's Old Guard Band furnishing a concert every night. Miss Kittie Rampone's soprano solos are a feature, one of them, "There's No One Too Poor to be Kind," (her own composition,) being dedicated to the congregation. Many prizes are to be awarded by popular subscription vote.

SHOT AND KILLED IN A ROW.

A Discharged Workman Takes Revenge on His Former Employer.

John J. Ryan, mason and builder of 307 East Eighty-seventh Street, was shot and killed yesterday morning at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue by an Italian named Fiori, who had formerly worked for him.

Ryan was in Hockheimer's saloon when Fiori entered. Fiori bore Ryan a grudge for having been discharged, and began quarreling. Ryan used hard language, and Fiori dared him to step outside. On the sidewalk the quarrel was resumed, and Fiori drew a revolver and fired three shots. One shot struck Ryan in the abdomen, a second in the right forearm, and the third went wild.

Ryan was taken to the Manhattan Hospital, where he died. Fiori escaped.

Mr. Ryan was a son-in-law of John C. Graham, Republican leader in the Thirtieth Assembly District. Last fall Ryan ran for Assembly on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He was twenty-seven years old.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Jules Marcou.

Prof. Jules Marcou, famous throughout the world as a geologist, died at his home, in Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday. Born in Salina, Jura, France, April 20, 1824, he was educated at the College of Besançon and afterward at St. Louis College, in Paris. A fondness for natural science was developed in Switzerland, where he traveled for his health and became acquainted with Jules Thurmann. He later assisted the latter in his work on the Jura Mountains, and while engaged in this he first met Louis Agassiz, whose intimate friend he later became. As traveling geologist for the Jardin des Plantes he visited this country and Canada, accompanying Prof. Agassiz on his trip to the Lake Superior region in 1848. A fine collection of minerals he then made he forwarded to Paris in the following year. Later he directed his attention to the geology of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia and the Mammoth Cave. After a short visit to Europe, in 1850, he returned to this country and published his geological map of this country and the British North American possessions. Entering the Geological Service of the United States, he was the first geologist to cross the United States, and made a section map of the thirty-fifth parallel from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. His impaired health compelled a return to Europe in 1855, and from that year to 1859 he held a professorship in the Polytechnic School in Zurich. In 1861 he returned to the United States and, with Prof. Agassiz, founded the museum of comparative zoology in which he had charge of the paleontological division. From 1864 to 1875 he devoted himself to scientific research and became a strong supporter of the Taconic system of New York, publishing many papers on the subject. In 1875 he again entered the National service, with which he was connected until a few years ago.

Prof. Marcou was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in 1867, and was a member of many scientific societies here and abroad. He had published many works on scientific, geological, and geographical subjects, both in this country and France.

Simon Levy.

Simon Levy, father of ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, died suddenly Sunday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. Friend, 78 West Ninetieth Street. He was born in Germany in 1809, came to this country in 1844, and settled in Wisconsin, where he served two terms, 1853 and 1854, as a member of the State Senate. During 1854 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in the West until the early part of 1861, when he came to this city. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the First Independent Battery of New York Volunteers as a non-commissioned officer, and gradually rose to a Colonelcy.

At the close of the war he resumed his law practice in this city, and organized the firm of Levy, Stevens & Reymert. He retired about five years ago. He was a member of the Union Veterans' Association, the Free Sons of Israel, the United Hebrew Charities, and was one of the oldest Freemasons in the State. Three sons and one daughter survive him. Services will be held at his late residence at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The Rev. Dr. Vidaver and the Rev. Dr. H. Wasserman will officiate. The interment will be in Salem Fields.

Dr. Louis Appia.

Dr. Louis Appia, the Geneva physician who with Henri Dunant founded the Red Cross Society, recently died in Switzerland. Dr. Appia became interested in the work of M. Dunant when at the latter was at Solferino. The doctor was the moving spirit in the council of Geneva which gave the first cordial support to the Dunant system for caring for the wounded on the battlefield in a manner that had up to then been indulged in only by the Sisters of Mercy. The outcome of the conferences held by Dunant and Appia was the Geneva Convention of 1864, at which the Red Cross Society was placed upon a permanent basis and the signatures of the nations of the world invited to its articles. As a member of the Red Cross Dr. Appia served faithfully through the Franco-Prussian war, and in it was intimately associated with Miss Clara Barton. It was he who prevailed upon her to go to Europe. Like her, he was the recipient of many marks of royal favor for his work among the wounded on the field of battle. He was a member of many medical and other scientific bodies in Europe. He was born in 1818.

Mrs. Mary Louise Potter.

Mrs. Mary Louise Potter, who died suddenly at her home, in Park Avenue, this city, yesterday morning, was the widow of Howard Potter, who died with almost equal suddenness in London, England, about one year ago. Mrs. Potter had been in delicate health for some time, and although she complained of feeling worse on Sunday, alarming symptoms did not develop until late that night. Her death was due to heart failure.

Mrs. Potter was born in New York City in 1828, and was the daughter of the late James Brown by his first wife. After her marriage to Howard Potter she lived for many years abroad. Of two sisters who survive her, one is a resident of England and the other is Mrs. James Couper Lord of this city. John Crosby Brown and George Hunter Brown are half-brothers of the deceased, and her surviving children are James Brown Potter, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Miss Bertha Howard Potter, and Ashton H. Potter. Mrs. Potter was widely known socially throughout this country and in England.

Miss Emilia C. Anton.

Miss Emilia C. Anthon, daughter of Edward Anthon of 29 West Thirty-third Street, who was to have been married to Frank Temple Reamer, son of Job Reamer of this city, on April 30, died at the home of her parents on Sunday night. Miss Anthon, while busy in arranging for her wedding, was a week ago taken suddenly ill with appendicitis. An operation was performed, from which she rallied, but a relapse followed. Miss Anthon was one of the most prominent of young New York society girls, and her untimely death on the eve of her wedding has brought sorrow into numerous households.

Leonard A. Bradley.

Leonard A. Bradley, Yale, '55, and a lawyer of this city for over forty years, died suddenly yesterday while on a visit to the home of his brother, Dr. William L. Bradley, in New Haven. Heart disease was the cause.

Mr. Bradley had an office at 63 Wall Street. He made a specialty of the law of real estate. He resided at 140 West Twenty-first Street. He was never married and had no relatives in this city. He left here Saturday in good health. His remains will be buried in New Haven, his former home.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH D. FLINT, widow of George B. Flint, died yesterday at the residence of William Brandreth, President of Sing Sing. Mrs. Flint was eighty years old. She was the mother of Mrs. Brandreth. Paralysis and old age caused death. The funeral will take place at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow, at Mr. Brandreth's residence. The Rev. C. M. Niles of St. Paul's Church will conduct the service.

Mrs. CHARLES LANIER, wife of the head of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., died at her home, 30 East Thirty-seventh Street, this city, yesterday morning. She was the daughter of the late Thomas Egleston. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. The interment will be at Lenox, Mass.

JOHN KNOWLES of 20 West Sixty-fourth Street, the well-known bicyclist, died of consumption yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, where he had been a patient since Jan. 17. He was a member of the Kings County Wheelmen, and some years ago he made the record of riding a hundred miles every day for sixty consecutive days. His excessive riding is said to have been the primary cause of death. Two weeks ago his nephew, Edwin Knowles, was killed while riding a bicycle in Brooklyn.

EDWARD WERREY of Brooklyn died Friday in Nashville, N. C., where he had been for nearly a year on account of ill health. He was fifty years old, and for many years was in charge of the composing room of Appleton's publishing house. He leaves a widow and four daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow night at 196 Hooper Street. The Rev. William T. McEwen of the New England Congregational Church will officiate and the interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

IN MEMORY OF ANTON SEIDL.

A Concert to be Held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Under the auspices of the Seidl Society a memorial concert will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on May 2, in memory of Anton Seidl. There will be several soloists of prominence, including Rafael Joseffy. Franz P. Kaltenborn will conduct an orchestra of fifty pieces. The "Vorspiel" from "Die Meistersinger" will probably open the concert, and it will close with the funeral march from "Götterdämmerung," both of which were favorites with Mr. Seidl.

The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. A choir of fifty boys from the Church of the Heavenly Rest will sing "Good Night."

SOROSIS MOURNS HER DEAD.

Sorosis held her fourth annual memorial service in honor of her deceased members in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. A business meeting of the society was held there in the morning. Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, First Vice President, presided at both sessions.

The memorial service was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, after which Mrs. Denison delivered an address. Mrs. Jennie C. Croly spoke in memory of Mary Kyle Dallas, Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge in memory of Virginia H. Pilsbury, Hannah Allen in memory of Mary N. Townshend, Mme. E. Louise Demorest in memory of Frances E. Willard, and the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford in memory of Sarah L. Roys. The Sorosis Carol Club sang. Harold Elgas, boy soprano, sang "Ave Maria," with violin obligato by Karl Feininger. Ella Dietz Clymer read an original poem, and the Rev. Dr. Augusta C. Chapin pronounced the benediction.

CAPT. SCHWALBE APOLOGIZES.

Issues Circular Withdrawing His Unauthorized Criticism of the President—Gen. Butterfield's Letter.

The circular supposedly issued by the Old Guard Association of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., calling the members and their friends to a reunion and dinner of the association at the Hotel Savoy on the evening of April 21 has stirred up a great deal of adverse criticism against Capt. William H. Schwalbe, the Secretary, who sent out the announcement, and who yesterday admitted that he had done so without consulting the other officers, and that the criticism of President McKinley contained in the announcement is not an expression of the association's feelings, but emanates alone from him.

The circular starts off with such phrases in large type as "Patriotism to the Front," "Toryism to the Rear," "Remember the Maine," and after giving a notice of the approaching reunion, contains the following sentence, over which all the trouble started:

"The one who is at the head of our Nation, and has in the past always proved himself loyal and true to the best interests of our country, is apparently paralyzed by the surrounding toryism to such an extent that our flag, our manhood, and our honor have become a subject of disgraceful ridicule by our enemies. Patriots, how long shall this continue?"

Gen. Butterfield, one of the members of the Arrangements Committee, was very wroth when he got a copy of the circular yesterday morning, and he at once called on Capt. Schwalbe. He denounced the statement regarding the President and demanded that Capt. Schwalbe send out at once another circular assuming all the onus attaching to the first one, and also a letter of the General denouncing the Secretary's statement. This Capt. Schwalbe consented to do.

Gen. Butterfield's letter to Capt. Schwalbe is as follows:

For the first time, this morning I see a copy of your circular of April 15, wherein you have taken the unwarranted and most unjustifiable liberty of criticising in an improper manner the patriot, statesman, and soldier, President and Commander in Chief, whose course has won the greatest praise from all good citizens and members of the Old Guard Association.

Issue at once a notice to all and every one to whom the circular has been sent, withdrawing it. You have mortified me personally beyond anything I can express by using such language, expressing your opinions, which have no justification, and are not shared in by myself or by any of the committee. You will state also that from the unbounded confidence we have all had in you for so many years in all the detail work, the committee was not called together, and neither myself nor any member of the association had any knowledge whatever in the slightest degree of your circular. My apologies are due to the association and the active regiment that such a circular was sent out by you, although unauthorized.

The circular follows:

To the members of the Old Guard Association:

The foregoing letter is published and distributed to the association and to the active regiment with my most profound apologies, as Secretary, for my action. The circular was issued without the knowledge or consent of our President, Gen. Butterfield, or any of the committee. Lack of time and a necessity for the immediate issue of the circular for our banquet on Thursday of this week prevented my submitting, before publication, the contents of the circular. The proof which I had just received from the printer on Saturday morning was in my pocket ready to submit to our President, but other matters connected with the arrangements for our celebration occupied so much time that Gen. Butterfield was obliged to withdraw before I could submit the circular for his approval. The whole responsibility for the language in the circular rests upon myself personally.

W. H. SCHWALBE, Secretary.

Col. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and E. Ellery Anderson both repudiated the sentiments expressed by the circular in strong terms.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Lord's establishments, 668 6th Av., near 39th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1860.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning. Lord's dyeing establishments, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. bot.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

MARRIED.

CHISHOLM—JOHNSON.—On Monday, April 18, at 11 East 63d St., by the Rev. John Westley Brown, D. D., Edith Seymour, daughter of S. Fisher Johnson, Esq., to Edward de Clifford Chisholm.

KNIGHT—DANFORTH.—On April 6, by the Rev. Robert H. Orr of Brooklyn, Mary P. Danforth to Edward Knight of New York City.

DIED.

ANTHON.—Sunday, April 17, Emilia C. Anthon, youngest daughter of Edward and Helen L. Anthon.
Funeral services at her late residence, 29 West 33d St., Wednesday, April 20, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BARATTONI.—On April 16, at his residence, 138 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Chev. C. A. Barattoni.
Funeral service 3:15 P. M. Tuesday, April 19. Train leaves Grand Central Station 2:10 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice. Interment private.

GARR.—On Saturday evening, 16th inst., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, George Garr, in the eighty-second year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.
New Orleans papers please copy.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Monday, April 18, at his home, Rockledge, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, Ernest O. Chamberlin, in his 38th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

FILLEY.—On Sunday, April 17, 1898, Arthur Edward, son of the late Samuel R. and Abbie R. Filley.
Funeral services, private, at his late residence, 982 Prospect Av., Wednesday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Troy, N. Y.
St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

KROSS.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 17, Edith Oakley, only child of Samuel A. and Hattie L. Kross, in her ninth year, at 69 East 111th St.
Funeral Wednesday morning, April 20, at 10:30.

LANIER.—On Monday morning, April 18, Sarah, wife of Charles Lanier and daughter of the late Thomas Egleston.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Wednesday, April 20, 4 P. M. Interment at Lenox, Mass. Please omit flowers.

MURRAY.—Mathilde S., beloved wife of George Murray, on Sunday, April 17.
Funeral services at 221 West 134th St. Tuesday evening, April 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

POTTER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, April 18, at 52 Park Av., Mary Louisa, widow of the late Howard Potter, in her 70th year.
Funeral services at Grace Church on Wednesday morning, April 20, at 10 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROBINSON.—At [illegible], N. J., on Monday, April 18, [illegible]

Lord Randolph Churchill's Bust.

LONDON, April 18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, unveiled a bust of the late Lord Randolph Churchill in the House of Commons to-day. Lady Randolph Churchill was among those present at the ceremony.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 18.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
ABEL, Charles, 609 W. 67th St.	38	16
BRANDT, Adam, 142 Chrystie St.	1	15
BUERKLE, John, 407 W. 46th St.	55	17
BRENNAN, Catharine, House of Good Shepherd	61	17
BERNSTEIN, Sarah, 20 Willet St.	4	17
BARNETT, Daniel, 329 E. 75th St.	1	16
BAGGO, John, 117 Baxter St.	1	16
BERSOTTI, Louis, 547 E. 149th St.	1	15
BURNS, Lillian, 1,011 E. 138th St.	5	16
CAVANAGH, James, 504 E. Houston	27	16
CASTELANO, Maria, 137 Mott St.	3	16
CASEY, Tessie, 1,561 3d Av.	1	18
CANTLIN, William, 459 W. 54th St.	89	16
COAKLEY, Gertrude M., 133 E. 45th	1	17
CLEVEINZER, Charles H., 944 3d Av	27	16
CHAPPELLE, George, 58 E. 107th St	33	16
CAVAGNARO, Flora, St. Luke's Hosp	1	18
CAJAR, Katharine E., 1,579 Prospect Av.	61	18
DECKER, Rosie, 174 Avenue B	2	18
DEVINE, James, 67 King St.	1	17
DEUTSCH, Fanny, 136 E. 96th St.	73	16
DWYER, James, 529 Morris Av.	67	15
DALTON, Charles, 565 King's Bridge Road	2	16
EGAN, Patrick J., 221 E. 105th St.	48	16
ELWERS, Elsie, 109 Avenue B	33	15
FAZEKAS, Katharina, 124 E. 3d St.	32	17
FOSTER, Anna M., 71 E. 85th St.	71	17
FENZER, Henry, 515 W. 38th St.	60	17
FLANAGAN, Bertha, 311 E. 25th St.	32	17
FERRIS, Louis, 200 E. 65th St.	40	9
FOLEY, James P., 669 E. 153d St.	37	15
FLEMING, Michael, 162 E. 105th St.	63	16
GROGAN, Lizzie, 520 10th Av.	1	16
GARBAMI, Luigi, 6 Baxter St.	38	17
GROSSI, Angela, 333 Water St.	1	17
GLAZER, Max, Riverside Hospital	1	16
GARR, George, Fifth Avenue Hotel	81	16
GRAHAM, John J., 288 Henry St.	28	16
HABESREITINGER, Frederick, 428 W. 54th St.	2	17
HANSON, Mary M., 235 E. 45th St.	1	17
HOWARD, Annie, 320 E. 33d St.	68	17
HEFFEREN, Arthur, 157 W. 108th	2	16
HARVEY, Harriet, Spuyten Duyvil	24	16
HUDSON, Elizabeth, 305 E. 68d St.	2	17
HIGGINS, Hannah, 118 E. 84th St.	64	17
HEIDER, Christian, 445 E. 80th St.	50	16
LANG, Alfred, 351 W. 41st St.	11	16
LATZSKY, Herman, 432 E. 76th St.	26	16
LEVOR, Mina, 325 E. 4th St.	60	16
LUIK, Adelaine, 79 E. 119th St.	18	16
LYNCH, Johanna, 377 8th Av.	67	16
LYNCH, George E., Jr., 276 W. 115th	1	17
LEFKOVITZ, Morris, Montefiore Home	22	18
LOVE, Margaret, 300 W. 141st St.	68	15
LEVY, Simon, 78 W. 90th St.	88	17
McDONALD, Mary C., 235 E. 22d St.	28	16
McDUFF, John, 427 W. 48th St.	24	16
McDERMOTT, Mary, 440 W. 47th St.	50	16
McELROY, Patrick, 1,575 Avenue A	70	16
McALLISTER, James, 306 10th Av.	1	17
MURRAY, Mathilde S., 221 W. 134th	62	17
MATHEWS, George, St. Joseph's Hosp	47	16
MURRAY, William J., 267 W. 130th	26	16
MESA, Manuel, 214 E. 97th St.	64	16
MUIR, William D., 300 W. 137th St.	19	15
MURPHY, Ellen, 71 Pearl St.	90	16
MOLLOY, Bernard, 280 Bleecker St.	70	17
MURPHY, Thomas, 119 E. 120th St.	19	16
MAHONEY, Catharine, 212 E. 44th St	51	17
MEYER, Hezekia, 1,634 Madison Av.	88	17
MOLL, Nicola, 117 Elizabeth St.	1	18
MATHEWS, Julia, 19 Hancock St.	32	18
MELODY, John, 685 E. 142d St.	2	16
NICHOLS, Sarah A., Home for Incurables	68	16
O'BRIEN, John, 149 W. 30th St.	60	16
OWENS, Maria, St. Joseph's Hospital	35	13
O'CONNOR, John, Seton Sanitarium	35	16
PATTERSON, Mary J., 1,284 Columbus Av.	45	14
PETERSON, Extel, Pier 42, North River	40	15
PRENTICE, Phoebe, 130 W. 104th St.	74	15
RYAN, John, Astoria, L. I.	35	16
RIX, Catharine, 517 W. 52d St.	3	16
SCHNEIDER, Hannah, 154 Ludlow St	55	17
SULLIVAN, Margaret, 6 E. 132d St.	37	16
STRAFETTA, Paolina, 192 Mulberry	1	16
SULLIVAN, Mary, 307 E. 78th St.	33	16
STANTON, Catharine, 204 W. 19th St	45	15
SILBERSTEIN, Joseph, 47 Essex St.	39	17
STEINLE, Charles, Seton Sanitarium	37	14
SPENCE, Payton, High Bridge Road	74	16
SELIGMAN, David H., 549 Brook Av	2	16
SULLIVAN, Julia, 423 W. 48th St.	55	18
SKELTON, Robert, 56 W. 98th St.	42	15
TAYLOR, Laura, 156 E. 98th St.	2	16
TINGLEY, Charles, 317 W. 145th St	1	17
VIOLA, Francoise, 331 7th Av.	31	16
WILLIAMS, Honoria, 332 E. 38th St.	60	15
WARNER, Soloma, 201 W. 102d St.	53	15
WITHERS, Mary A., 609 Hudson St.	90	16
WALLACH, Caroline D., 99 Madison Av.	43	17
WILLIAMS, Jonathan, 639 2d Av.	46	17

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apr.
AGRESTA, John, 55 Cheever Place	60	17
BUCKELEW, Mortimer R., 1,491 Herkimer St.	27	15
LROMDER, Margaret, 55 4th Av.	33	17
BOONE, Clara J., 127 Lincoln Place	55	17
BRADY, Julian N., 173 Ft. Greene Pl.	1	16
BRENICK, Alfred P., 70 Vanderbilt Av.	1	16
BECKER, Eddie C., 343 Central Av.	24	16
BINDRUM, Lawrence, 156 Wyckoff St.	18	16
CLABBY, Dennis, 876 Atlantic Av.	54	16
COX, John, 39 Underhill Av.	35	16
CONSTABLE, Dorothy C., 157 Dean	1	16
DOHERTY, John, Kings Co. Hospital	87	15
EISEMANN, Katharina, 18 Wall St.	53	16
ESERLINGER, Mary, 3 Debevoise St.	85	15
FISHER, Sarah J., 58 Moffat St.	44	16
FORTE, Susan, 4 Navy St.	1	17
FRASER, Alexander, 32 Middagh St.	1	17
FLYNN, Mary A., 985 Franklin Av.	54	16
GILLIGAN, Bridget, 156 S. 3d St.	63	16
GINSENMEYER, William, 811 Broadway	2	17
GRANZER, Louisa, 597 Essex St.	74	17
GOETZ, Mary, Consumptives' Home	38	16
HAHN, Hilda, 140 19th St.	1	17
HARRISON, Thomas, 340 Myrtle Av.	17	16
HEFER, Elsie A., 57 Hamburg Av.	1	15
HART, William, St. Peter's Hospital	28	18
HEIM, Peter, 34 Pilling St.	67	16
HERRMANN, Clara, 91 Newell St.	2	16
IMPERATO, Enrico, 206 Union St.	1	17
JOHNSON, Agnes A., 70 Hudson Av.	3	17
KRANCHER, Elsie W., 643 Hicks St.	1	15
KEIM, Carl F., 20 Bremen St.	1	18
KING, Valentine M., 114 Troy Av.	1	16
KOETZLE, George G., 238 Fountain Av.	1	17
MEYER, Elizabeth, 699 Greene Av.	76	17
MILLER, Emma M., Avenue G and 94th St.	34	16
MYER, William C., 650 Park Av.	18	16
MOYNIHAN, Dennis J., 67 Bridge St.	1	16
MURPHY, Julia, 350 Hamilton Av.	19	17
McEVOY, Joseph F., 976 Bergen St.	26	16
McKAY, James, Kings Co. Hospital	50	16
McGROARTY, Henrietta E., 19 Sherman St.	40	15
McGOVERN, Peter, 1,067 Jefferson Av.	1	17
NIXON, Fannie E., 455 11th St.	9	17
NORRIS, Jennie, 2,266 Atlantic Av.	68	15
NELSON, Paul M., 142 President St.	1	16
O'NEIL, John F., 62 Congress St.	1	16
O'CONNELL, Dennis, Butler and Lawrence Sts.	35	16
O'CONNELL, William, 46 Bridge St.	4	17
PFULLER, Charles, 690 Halsey St.	57	16
QUIGLEY, John, 22 President St.	39	17
QUINN, Margaret, 163 Eagle St.	35	17
RICE, Mary C., 68 Herkimer St.	75	16
REID, William, 53 S. 10th St.	53	16
RHETT, Louisa, 283 York St.	1	15
SHAW, Desin E., 656 Madison St.	82	16
SECKRINCKE, Isabella, 402 Metropolitan Av.	2	17
SWEENEY, Annie, 841 Kent Av.	7	17
WILLIAMS, Laura H., 254 Vanderbilt Av.	33	16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
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To be sold absolutely without reserve or restriction for account of whom it may concern.

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April 21 and 22, at 8 o'clock.

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NEARLY TWO HUNDRED
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
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Foreign and American Artists,
Including the
Great War Picture,
"SHERIDAN'S RIDE,"
The original by T. Buchanan Read,
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THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue,
will sell at auction TUESDAY, April 26th, and following days.

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
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38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Denver City Railroad Company
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, April 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7 % Bonds,
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will until May 1 purchase the above-described bonds

on a 3 % Basis.

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

New England Loan & Trust Company.

The Debentures of Series 8 of this Company, amounting to $100,000, will be paid on presentation at the Company's office, 34 Nassau St., Mutual Life Building, N. Y., on May 1st, 1898.

W. F. BARTLETT, Treasurer.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU,
NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN,
AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market inactive.

Wall Street yesterday gave another exhibition of unusual and remarkable patience. Obviously the war question was nearer an official answer than it has been at any time since the Maine disaster, and obviously actual hostilities were closer at hand. But despite this, Wall Street continued passive in the absence of definite news from Washington. There was no disposition to sell stocks or to buy them—no disposition whatever to speculate upon the outcome of the crisis at Washington.

⁂

It was the dullest day the Street has known for a year. There were but 130,000 shares of stock traded in, and of this total nearly 60,000 were in Tobacco Trust. Except in one or two specialties the range of fluctuations was narrow. The day's net changes were practically all fractional. It was a decidedly narrow market, many stocks usually enjoying activity disappearing entirely from the list.

⁂

Much attention was paid to each phase of the debate in Congress, and every piece of news from the capital was eagerly received. But the developments of the day met no response in the market. Wall Street waited for something definite upon which to base its calculations, just as it has waited for some weeks past. This disposition was general, as it has been all along, and through it all there was easily detected an abiding faith that war will be averted. Wall Street believes that the whole Spanish matter will be settled without fighting.

⁂

Apart from the news from Washington, there was little of interest in the developments of the day. Further large engagements of gold were reported; the money market continued firm. Another report of the Tobacco deal, this one giving more details than have been obtainable before, was responsible for a notable advance in that stock.

⁂

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 118; $15,000 do., coupon, at 118⅝@118½, and $15,500 4s, 1907, coupon, at 109½@108¼.

⁂

In State bonds $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 66.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1⅛	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Tobacco	3¾	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	Peop. Gas, Chi.	¾
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅝	St. Louis & S. F.	⅝
Laclede Gas	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	¾
Central Pacific	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Michigan Central	¾
Consolidated Gas	2	U. S. Rubber	½
Detroit Gas	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Iowa Central	½		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. 4s	1½	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	1
Den. & R. G. inc. 5s	2⅝	Peo. & Eastern 1st	1
Erie prior 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2½
Laclede Gas 5s	1½	San. An. & A. Pass 4s	1⅝
Morris & Essex con., gtd.	3¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1

There were no advances.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $82,157,902, balances, $6,346,640; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $857,964.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3¾ per cent. for short and 3 13-16@3⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16@93¾ and 94⅛@94 3-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull and slightly higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50¼; St. Paul, ⅛, to 91¼, and New York Central, ¼, to 113¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ¼, to 102. Atchison sold at 11½, Canadian Pacific at 81¾, Erie at 12½, Erie first preferred at 33¼, Pennsylvania at 58¼, and Reading at 8⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money, and ⅛, to 110¾, for the account. The Bank of England gained £150,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 11,200,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,900,000 marks, other securities decreased 52,220,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 75,040,000 marks. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.40 and in Rome at 106.90. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 25c, and exchange on London was 25f 34½c.

SEEKING CYCLONE CELLARS.

Discussing the recent withdrawals of cash from Eastern banks and the calling in of loans by capitalists in cities along the coast, The St. Louis Republic makes the following remarkable statement:

> As a result of the warlike aspect of affairs between this country and Spain capitalists and wealthy corporations in the East have been keeping a watchful eye on St. Louis and other inland cities and towns, with a view of placing their money in safer places than the seacoast cities in case war is actually declared.
>
> It is known that the big life insurance companies and other corporations and individuals have been gradually withdrawing loans made on improved real estate in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other more or less exposed cities, and already this money is beginning to find its way to St. Louis. At no time within the past three years has it been possible to secure money at lower rates of interest or with less delay than just at present. Financiers declare that the war scare in the East is directly responsible for it.

YESTERDAY'S DULLNESS.

Not since May 28, 1897, has Wall Street had such a dull day as yesterday. The total transactions—130,000 shares—were smaller than on any full day since that time. And when it is remembered that 60,000 shares of yesterday's trading were in Tobacco Trust, which is ony half stock, it will be seen what an extraordinarily dull session it was. Many usually active stocks dropped out of sight altogether and others barely [illegible] oblivion. Less than 600 shares of [illegible] Gas were traded in. There were [illegible] shares of Consolidated Gas. Me[illegible] Railway figured for less than 2,000 shares and Manhattan Elevated for less than 2,500. Not a share of Reading common was traded in, and only 120 shares of the first preferred. Rock Island figured for about 2,200 shares. Neither St. Paul nor Burlington reached the 10,000 mark. Commission houses did practically nothing; what activity there was was contributed by room traders.

GOLD IMPORTS AND EXCHANGE.

Gold to the amount of $2,125,000 was announced as engaged for importation yesterday. Of this $1,250,000 is for the National City Bank and $875,000 for the Bank of British North America. This brings the total gold engaged and imported from both Europe and Australia since Feb. 25 up to more than $63,000,000.

The sterling exchange market yesterday was dull but steady. Actual rates advanced slightly. Exchange brokers are inclined to predict further large engagements of gold before the end of the week.

CAUSED BY OUR GOLD IMPORTS.

Wall Street has been much mystified by the loan market position taken by the Bank of England for several months past, and there will be found both interest and instruction in an exposition by the financial editor of The London Standard of the conditions finally inducing the bank's rate advance a week or so ago. This authority says:

> All through March the bank was losing its gold in small amounts by export, and in the first three months of the year not only has the whole of the nine and a quarter millions' worth of the metal imported been swept away, but over £900,000 of our existing stock besides. This state of things could not be allowed to go on—amid the extreme political uncertainties surrounding us at all points—without provoking such dangers to the solidity of the market's credit basis as might have made a 6 per cent. rate inevitable at an early date. The circumstances, in short, had become such that a mere change to 3½ per cent. would have been of no use at all. The Directors had no choice, therefore, but to raise their rate to 4 per cent., with the figures of this week's return before them, and with the prospect imminent of further drafts upon their stock of gold. As soon as the market saw the bank return it understood this, and in great measure calmed down. What it, perhaps, did not grasp with equal clearness was the fact that a 5 per cent. rate will now be in sight within a very few weeks, should the 4 per cent. rate prove to be ineffective in stopping further withdrawals of the bank's stock of gold for export. It is too early yet to pronounce upon this point, but we may at least say that prudence should incline dealers in money to abstain from competing against each other at disadvantageous rates for what business there is to do. The true way to avert a 5 per cent. rate is to make the 4 per cent. rate as effective as possible.
>
> We must go on losing our gold under present conditions unless we are prepared to guard it vigorously. The mere fact that we have been unable to retain a pound's worth of the splendid supply coming into our market week by week and month by month demonstrates that, for one reason or another, the rest of the world has the power to take it all from us. And now political exigencies have given an impulse to the foreign demand just when the power to buy gold is greatest—in the United States—so that the bank's stock is being slowly depleted from New York. We cannot permit that to continue, and, consequently, the open market should unite in cordially supporting the action of the bank Directors until the danger has blown over.
>
> A 4 per cent. rate may be borne without serious distress either in Lombard Street or the Stock Exchange; a 5 per cent. rate, and at this time of year, too, would put a sharp strain upon both. We can gauge probabilities to some extent by the effect which the 3 per cent. rate has had on prices. All high-class stocks stand lower now than they did six months ago. A gradual decline has been going on in most classes of home railway debentures and preference stocks, as well as in corporation and other securities. Some of these latter have never recovered fully from the decline produced by the slight dearness of money in 1896. The 4 per cent. rate must leave further traces of this kind on the markets, and the fall would be sure to become more than a mere dwindle if the bank rate went to 5 per cent. The greater reason, therefore, why no effort should be spared to keep the money market hard now, and at its present level.

TOBACCO'S FLUCTUATIONS.

Were it not for Tobacco Trust, Wall Street would have but little reason to watch the tickers. That stock continued its erratic course yesterday. After selling at 99, it jumped up 6 points, to 105, closing at 104, with a net gain of nearly 4 points. Tobacco was by far the most active stock on the list, nearly 60,000 shares of it changing hands. There was much manipulation by the brokers who are credited with acting for speculative interests in the management of the company, and there was also considerable trading in the stock by the professionals of the room.

The story of the Tobacco trade deal, whereby the trust is to benefit largely, was given yesterday with greater wealth of detail than has been unfolded since it began to be hinted at. The story yesterday—and it came from apparently good quarters—told that some of the opposing tobacco trade interests are to enter the Directory of the American Tobacco Company, and that Col. Oliver H. Payne has become a large Tobacco Trust stockholder. These new interests, it is said, are to have much to say regarding the management of the company in the future, and are to bring about a termination of the present warfare between the trust and the plug manufacturers. One of yesterday's rumors had it that the trust is to have the smoking tobacco field all to itself, while the outsiders are to be unmolested in the manufacture and sale of plug tobacco. It was also stated that an officer of the company was responsible for the recent break in the stock from 117 to par, having sold out his large holdings at the advance. Important changes are promised at the annual meeting of the Tobacco Trust stockholders on May 11.

GOVERNMENT BONDS WEAK.

Government bonds were again decidedly weak yesterday. The new 4s sold down to 118½, which is the lowest point made in this decline. The bonds sold at that price once before, on March 26. The old 4s scored a loss of 1¾ points as compared with the last previous sale. Closing bids were down from 1 to 2 points below Saturday's closing. Government bond brokers report a good supply of the new 4s, without much of a demand in sight.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

A great variety of new enterprises in the South is reported by The Chattanooga Tradesman for the past week. Among the more important appear a bolt works, two canning factories, a carriage factory, a large cotton compress in Texas, a 4,000-spindle cotton mill in Georgia, an electric light plant, an electric power plant, a company to make ice and furnish eectric light and power, one flouring mill, an ice and cold storage plant, an irrigation company, a lead mining company, and a sugar refinery. The timber industry supplies four more sawmills, a lumber and heading mill, a factory for making hardwood parquet strips, a furniture factory, and a veneer mill. Two mattress factories, another coal mine in Alabama, a manganese works in Virginia, two oil mills in Mississippi, the rebuilding of a powder mill in Tennessee and a stove foundry in Kentucky, recently destroyed by fire, and a tobacco factory, complete a list of unusual diversity and importance.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Gold amounting to $750,000 deposited at Assay Office.

Transfer of $300,000 currency by the Sub-Treasury to the West.

Statement by President of prominent Chicago trust company that his institution is calling no loans, but will put out no new money, whether time or call, under 6 per cent.

Decrease of $784,950 in surplus reserve of outside banks.

Increase of $186,387 in gross earnings of Baltimore and Ohio for March.

Earnings of Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf for March expected to show an increase of $85,000 over same month in 1897.

Strong demand for gold in London for export to this country.

Appeal from Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City foreclosure sale contemplated by common stockholders.

Decrease of 39,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, and an increase of 17,000 tons as compared with corresponding week last year.

Arrival of a heavy amount of foreign gold.

Installment of $1,325,750 on Kansas Pacific sale received at Sub-Treasury.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 2d asst. pd.	10	12½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108½
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	86	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	55	56
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	24¾	25¼
Amsterdam preferred	64½	65¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25½	26½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1s., with interest	90	92
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101	102
Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas Bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	290	300
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	86	88
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104¾
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78½	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	38	41
Barney & Smith common	14	17
Cramps' Shipyard stock	72	80
Glucose common	37¼	38
Glucose preferred	90½	91¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	110	113
Malt common	21½	22½
Malt preferred	67	69
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	352½	355
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	156	159½
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	96	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅛	1½
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in April showed increases:

⁂

Denver and Rio Grande	$5,600
International and Great Northern	3,896
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	25,512
Kansas City and Suburban Belt	2,061
Rio Grande Western	10,800
St. Paul	104,047
Texas Pacific	11,801
Toledo and Ohio Central	757
Wabash	40,398
Wheeling and Lake Erie	6,720
Wisconsin Central	9,546

⁂

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$473
Lake Erie and Western	1,057
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	15,638

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Greenwich	165
Central National	160	Hanover	390
City	900	Irving	147½
Columbia	150	Lincoln National	750
Garfield National	850	New Amsterdam	245
German-American	112	Seventh National	108

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.22	.23
Alpha Con	.04	.05
Andes	.13	.13
Belcher	.14	.14
Best & Belcher	.32	.35
Bullion	.02	.03
Caledonia	.21	.18
Challenge Con	...	.32
Chollar	.29	...
Con. Cal. & Va.	.74	.76
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.13
Gould & Curry	.24	.25
Hale & Norcross	.65	.70
Julia	...	.01
Justice	.12	.15
Kentuck Con	.01	.10
Mexican	.17	.17
Occidental Con	2.75	2.75
Ophir	.55	.56
Overman	.05	.06
Potosi	.41	.41
Savage	.15	.15
Sierra Nevada	.77	.74
Standard	1.60	1.60
Union Con	.23	.24
Utah Con	.07	.09
Yellow Jacket	.12	.12

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 45½@46; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 18.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.		Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2¼
Anaconda	31¼	38	30¼	32½
Anchoria	63	65	63	65
Argentum	19	20	19	19¼
Consolidated	8¼	8⅞	8½	8¾
Elkton	59¼	59⅞	61	61½
El Paso	7½	7⅞	7	7½
Gibson	19½	21	19½	20¾
Gold Coin	90	91¾	91	94
Gold King	50	54	50	60
Golden Fleece	21	30	20	26
Grouse	5	5¼	5½	5¾
Isabella	20¾	21	20¾	20⅞
Jefferson	2½	3¼	2¾	3¼
Lillie	81¾	82½	81	81½
Matoa	14½	14¾	14¼	14¾
Moon Anchor	78½	78½	81½	82
Pharmacist	5½	6	6	6½
Portland	79¼	79½	77	79¾
Rawlings	14	16¼	16	16¼
Rose	11½	11¾	11	12
Union	9¾	10	10¼	10¾
Work	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal at 25 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .20, 300 Standard at 1.60.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 5 Consolidated California & Virginia at .80, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Mollie Gibson at .22, 1,300 Pharmacist at .07, 100 Standard at 1.70, 100 Yellow Jacket at .12.

On the Mining Exchange 5,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 5,000 Anchoria Leland at .63½@.63, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½@.08¾, 2,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅛, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .20½, 41,000 Gold Magnet at .004½, cash @.006@.005½; 100 Havana at .75, 4,000 Jefferson at .02¾@.03, 12,000 Justine at .03⅜@.03¾@.03@.03¼, 16,000 Old Gold at .003⅞@.004, 90,000 Sentinel at .02, buyer 90@.006½@.01½, buyer 30; 5,000 Union at .10¼@.10⅜, 5,000 Work at .02¾.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compared as follows with those of Saturday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	.70	1.00	.80	1.10
Alta	.15	..	.14	..
Belcher	..	..	.15	..
Best & Belcher	.33	..	.32	..
Breece	.35	.40	.34	.41
Brunswick	.11	.14	.11	.15
Chollar	.25	..	.24	..
Chrysolite	.09	.12	.09	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.03	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.75	..	.70	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.05	.70	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.30	..	.35	..
Father De Smet	.14	.21	.15	.22
Gould & Curry	.10	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	.70	..	.75	..
Horn Silver	1.25	1.50	1.25	1.50
Iron Silver	..	.50	..	.50
Kingston & Pem. Iron	.15	.21	.16	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.13	..
Leadville	.07	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.13	..
Mexican	.20	..	.23	..
Ophir	.50	..	.55	..
Phoenix Gold	..	.09	..	.08
Potosi	.25	..	.27	..
Plymouth Cons	.06	..	.09	..
Savage	.10	..	.15	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.75	..
Standard Cons	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Union Cons	.20	..	.25	..
Yellow Jacket	.10	..	.12	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany	..	..	..	.04
Alice	.75	..	.90	1.25
Belcher	.10	..	.14	..
Best & Belcher	.30	..	.38	.40
Breece	..	.40	.30	..
Brunswick Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Belmont	..	..	.10	..
Caledonia B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	..	..	.30	..
Crown Point	.10	..	.12	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	.70	..	.75	1.00
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	.04
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	..	..	.04	..
Catalpa	..	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	1.00
Eureak Cons	.10	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	..	..	.24	.30
Hale & Norcross	.70	..	.65	..
Homestake	37.00	..	37.00	..
Horn Silver	1.20	..	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.33	..	.38	..
Julia Cons	.01	..	.01	..
Kingston & Pembroke	.10	..	.10	..
La Crosse	.10	..	.16	..
Leadville Cons	.08	..	.08	..
Little Chief	.15	..	.15	.16
Mexican	.25	..	.15	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.75	..
Ophir	.50	.60	.50	..
Occidental	2.50	..	2.00	..
Plymouth	.13	..	.14	..
Potosi	.30	..	.30	..
Quicksilver	1.00	..	1.00	..
Quicksilver pf	2.00	..	2.00	..
Savage	.10	..	.10	..
Sierra Nevada	.70	..	.70	1.00
Standard	1.60	..	1.70	1.80
Small Hopes	.85	..	.90	1.05
Union Cons	.20	..	.20	..
Utah	.04	..	.05	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.50	..
Yellow Jacket	.12	..	.08	.14
Argentum Juanita	.17	..	.17	..
Alamo	.01	..	.01	.03
Anaconda	.28	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons	.08	..	.08	.10
Creede & Cripple Creek	.03	.04	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.18	..	.18	.23
Isabella	.20	..	.19	..
Mollie Gibson	..	..	.18	..
Mount Rosa	.10	..	.10	..
Pharmacist	.05	..	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.73	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Saturday.		Yesterday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Flag	..	..	.05	.20
Alamo	.01⅞	.02¼	.01¾	.02
Anchoria	.64	.66	.65	.65
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	.09¼	.08⅛	.09
Cannon Ball	.003	.004½	.003	.004
Elkton	.65	.67	..	..
Gold Magnet	.004½	.004¼	.004	.005
Garfield Grouse	.05⅛	.05½	.05	.05¾
Golden Fleece	.23	.24	.20	.21
Havana	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.19	.21	..	..
Jefferson	.03¼	.04¼	.03½	.04
Justine	.02⅞	.03¾	.03	.03¼
Lillie	.79	.85	.80	.82
Mount Rosa	.11	.11¾	.10½	.15
Old Gold	.003¾	.005	.002½	.006
Pilgrim	..	.006	.003	.006
Portland	.79½	.81	..	..
Rocky Mountain	..	..	..	.15¼
Sentinel	.009⅛	.009½	.008	.009¼
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Union	..	..	.10½	.11
Work	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week April	$26,695	$27,168	$20,633
From Jan. 1	539,981	345,827	298,305
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
March	2,100,467	1,914,130	1,916,268
From July 1	20,385,445	19,363,473	......
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week April	$10,174	$11,094	......
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week April	$139,600	$134,000	$130,100
From July 1	6,584,010	5,460,217	5,959,717
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week April	$68,385	$64,489	$56,895
From July 1	3,349,053	3,257,464	2,624,996
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	961
1st week April	$80,162	$64,610	$70,549
From Jan. 1	1,236,791	1,124,094	1,057,358
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week April	$25,408	$21,122	$17,446
From Jan. 1	431,757	328,240	304,992
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	814	603	339
2d week April	$62,207	$36,695	$10,260
From Jan. 1	916,239	432,275	......
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
2d week April	$9,096	$7,035	$4,842
From Jan. 1	129,487	97,807	73,515
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week April	$60,259	$61,316	$62,697
From Jan. 1	949,043	913,741	962,672
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
2d week April	$206,382	$222,020	$219,743
From July 1	10,142,937	9,622,582	9,093,238
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week April	$7,246	$6,420	$8,275
From July 1	329,115	316,171	389,694
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
2d week April	$55,600	$44,800	$42,200
From July 1	2,595,633	1,891,981	1,920,491
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week April	$566,089	$462,042	$548,385
From July 1	27,276,135	24,161,578	24,702,656
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week April	$132,816	$121,015	$104,718
From Jan. 1	2,198,326	1,897,520	1,837,489
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week April	$31,888	$31,131	$38,563
From Jan. 1	462,539	451,264	488,072
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,935
2d week April	$252,398	$203,000	$227,716
From July 1	10,353,985	9,163,807	10,316,868
WEST CHICAGO STREET—			
Week April 17	75,391	73,281	......
From Jan. 1	1,064,439	1,013,687	......
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week April	$29,922	$23,202	$26,543
From July 1	1,085,842	905,596	1,088,750
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week April	$83,751	$74,205	$71,599
From July 1	3,858,058	3,306,305	3,426,875

Detroit & Lima Northern reports gross earnings for the second week in April of $7,154; from July 1, $338,440.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, April 18.—The local market was exceedingly dull and without feature, Sugar and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy monopolizing what little trading was afloat. The coppers were neglected.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	222	223
Boston & Lowell	217	..
Boston & Maine	161	..
Boston & Providence	275	276
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	107½	109
Fitchburg pf.	98	99
Maine Central	..	128
Old Colony	188	..
Oregon Short Line	28	..
West End	82	82½
Wisconsin Central	1½	2

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	11	11¼
Atlantic	26½	27½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.12½
Boston & Montana	173½	174
Butte & Boston	24¼	24½
Centennial	12½	13
Gold Coin Mines	..	1⅛
Napa, (quicksilver)	6¼	..
Osceola	39	40
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5¼
Quincy	106	108½
Santa Ysabel	5½	6
Tamarack	145	147
Tecumseh	2	2¼
Wolverine	20	20½

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	250	..
Dominion Coal	17½	18
Dominion Coal pf.	100	..
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	63	65
General Electric	31	31¾
General Electric pf.	80	90
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	..	.05
New England Telephone	124	127
Philadelphia Company	30	32
Pullman Palace Car	170	172
United States Oil	13⅝	14
United States Rubber	67	67¼
Westinghouse Electric	20½	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	51½	53

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	25¾	..

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The local market to-day was the dullest since before the boom of last Summer. The sales aggregated about 4,197 shares and $70,150. Prices barely moved. Such changes as occurred were ⅛@¼ per cent. In no instance did fluctuations exceed these fractions, except in the case of the Electric and People's 4s, which sold at 80@80½. Commission house business was paralyzed. The close was steady at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21⅜	21½
Northern Pacific common t. c.	22⅞	23
Northern Pacific pf.	61½	61⅝
Pennsylvania	56½	56⅝
Reading t. c.	8	8¼
Reading 1st pf.	19	19¼
Reading 2d pf.	9⅞	10⅛
St. Paul	87⅞	88
Western N. Y. & Penn	2¾	2⅞
Metropolitan Railway	137	138
Philadelphia Traction	79¼	79½
Baltimore Cons.	22½	23
Union Traction	15	15⅛
Electric Storage	20	21½
Electric Storage pf.	22	23½
United Gas Imp.	105	105¼
Welsbach Light	43	44
New Jersey Traction	44	44½
Am. R. E. L.	3½	4
Marsden	6	6¼
Choctaw	10⅝	10⅞
Choctaw pf.	31½	31⅞
Reading g. 4s	79¾	80½
Electric & Peo. 4s	80	80¼
Equitable Gas Light 5s	103	103¼
Cons. T. Pitts.	13½	13¾
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46½	46⅞

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

17,670.—Nursery stock, from J. Blaauw & Co., Boskoop, Feb. 17, 1898. Hydrangea, stocks, entered at 3, advanced to 4 florins per 100. Add cases and packing.

17,702.—Azaleas, &c., from the Horticultural Company, Boskoop, March 16, 1898. Azaleas molles, entered at 3.75 florins per 100. No advance. Palonas, entered at 5, advanced to 6 florins per 100. Add cases and packing.

17,707-8.—Nursery stock, &c., from A. S. Onwerkerk, Boskoop, March 10-17, 1898. Brier roses, entered at 3 florins per 100. No advance. Coniferen, entered at 10 florins per 100. No advance. Buxus senep, entered at 10, advanced to 10.50 florins per 100. Hortensia p. g., entered at 7 florins per 100. No advance. Add cases and packing.

17,718, 17,724.—Fruit in syrup, from P. Aubry-Prache, Paris, Jan. 31 and Feb. 21, 1898. Marrons au sirop, entered at 3f. per kilo. No advance. Discount 5 per cent. Charges included. Countervailing duty extra.

17,703.—Manufactures of cotton and metal, from Charlemagne Fanchille & Co., March 14, 1898. 2423, or. macassars, 52x54, entered at 5.73, advanced to 6.565f. per dozen. 2423, blc. macassars, 54x54, entered at 1.545, advanced to 1.71f. each. 2423, blc. macassars, 100x100, entered at 2.345, advanced to 2.61f. each. 2423, blc. macassars, 130x130, entered at 3.745, advanced to 4.175f. 2481, blc. macassars, 150x150, entered at 4.85, advanced to 5.46f. each. Add cases and packing.

17,224.—Greenhouse stock, from Jac. Wezelenburg, Rotterdam, Oct. 13, 1897. Entered at 400.325 dollars, advanced to 422.625 dollars, less 5 per cent., packing included.

17,748.—Greenhouse stock, from F. Sander & Co., Bruges, March 23, 1898. Advanced by addition for packing.

17,669.—Parchment paper, from Knoeckel & Co., Lambrecht, Feb. 28, 1898. White wood pulp paper, Com. 4651 Thre. No. 309, entered at .46, advanced to .48 mark per kilo. Discount, 2½ per cent; deduct inland freight.

17,737.—Wool dress goods, from Freres Koechlin, Mulhouse, March 17, 1898. Laine, 77 c-m, entered at .75, advanced to .80f. per meter. Laine, striped, 77 c-m, entered at .82, advanced to .85f. per meter. Discount 5 per cent. Add cases. Deduct freight to Havre.

17,476-480, &c.—Wool dress goods, from Th. Michau & Co., Paris, Feb. 11, March 31, 1898. Black W. & I. Jacquart, 43-inch, A43, A49, &c., entered at 4.75f. per meter. No advance. Black poplin, 47-inch, N665, entered at 1.40, advanced to 1.50f. per meter. Black cotele, N19, 43-inch, entered at 1.40, advanced to 1.45f. per meter. Colored poplin, A74, 41-inch, entered at .98, advanced to 1.05f. per meter. Discount 5 per cent. Add cases and packing.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, April 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Administrator.)
149 shares New York Bottling Co., $100 each.
(Estate of Francisco Demartini.)
1 membership New York Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
75 shares King Iron Ore Co., $1 each.
20 shares Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., $100 each, (5 shares with privilege.)
66 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each.
Four bonds of the West Morgantown Bridge Company (Morgantown, West Virginia;) par value, $500 each; gold bonds, 7 per cent. interest, payable January 1st and July 1st, due 1916; part of an entire issue of thirty bonds, covering bridge, etc., over river at Morgantown, West Virginia, (hypothecated.)
Policy of life insurance granted on the life of Ludwig Hess by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. B, 291104, bearing date January 3d, 1885, for $3,000, which will be payable to the purchaser at the sale, on the 3d day of January, 1900, provided the said Ludwig Hess survive that date, and payable to the purchaser under certain other contingencies.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 20th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
320 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Nassau Nat'l Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
125 shs. Hudson Building Co.
250 shs. Daly Mining Co. of Utah.
(By order of Administrator.)
10 shs. Continental Nat'l Bank.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
100 shs. United States Security Co., formerly the United States Contracting Co.
12 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room.
145 shs. T. B. Peddie & Co., Newark, N. J.
$5,000 Great South Bay Water Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
480 shs. Lincoln Fire Insurance Co.
15 shs. Oswego and Syracuse R. R. (Guar. 9 p. c.)
75 shs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
60 shs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.
11 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 2d Prefd. (Hypd.)
1 sh. H. B. Claflin Co. Common (Hypd.)
25 shs. Seal Lake Iron Mining Co., N. Y.
239 shs. Colorado City Land and Impt. Co.
19 shs. Bank State of New York.
50 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 18.—North Chicago opened at 216¼ and closed at 215. Diamond Match was steady, at 130, and West Chicago sold from 89 to 90¼. Chicago Telephone was 198. Metropolitan Elevated bonds, 48. Biscuit common opened at 23, sold down to 22¾, and closed at 22¾. The preferred ranged down from 79¾ to 79½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	23¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60¼
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	130
National Biscuit Co. com.	22¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	79
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	5¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	29
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	06
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	30
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	48
International Packing Co.	17¼
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	225
North Chicago Street Railroad	213
West Chicago Street Railroad	89¾
South Side Elevated	60¼
Lake Street Elevated	10½
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	8
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
New York and London, February 19, 1898.

Referring to our circular of January 1, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. Bonds for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby announce that the holders of $20,000,000 of such bonds have availed of the offer of conversion therein contained. We are now prepared to receive $20,000,000 additional of the various issues enumerated in our circular above mentioned for conversion on the same terms, except that the price for the new 3 1-2 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds will be 103 1-2 and interest. We reserve to ourselves the right, however, to further advance this price without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF SHARES OF
The Michigan Central Railroad Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK is prepared to receive deposits of shares of THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY at its office, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York,

ON OR BEFORE JUNE 16TH, 1898,

and to issue receipts therefor in accordance with the circular of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company dated April 13th, 1898.

Certificates of stock must be assigned to THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, and signatures acknowledged before a notary public, or attested by some party satisfactory to this Company.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By Walter G. Oakman, President.
New York, April 16th, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GEN'L First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division registered bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 16th, 1898.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.
The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

United States Rubber Company.
86 Reade St., New York, April 14th, 1898.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable May 2d, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Friday, April 22d, 1898.
The Transfer Books will reopen May 18th, 1898.
CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIDATED First Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. Ry. Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, April 25, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will open May 2 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Secy.
New York, April 17, 1898. Southern R'y Co.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Cremation Company, Limited, for the election of a Board of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 62 East Houston St., New York City, on MONDAY, MAY 2, 1898. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 1 P. M.
S. BERENDSOHN, Secretary.
New York, April 5, 1898.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, in University Place, on Tuesday, April 26, 1898, between the hours of 8:30 and 9 P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the same place and on the same day at 8 P. M.
CHARLES B. CURTIS, Secretary.

THE ELMIRA AND LAKE ONTARIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 2 Beaver Street, New York City, on THURSDAY, May 5, 1898, at 12 M., at which an election will be held for nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election.
STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, April 18, 1898.

[illegible]

Sales....133,376

Complete Bond Transactions.

[illegible]

Total sales....$508,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

[illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

Joseph D. Bedle, President; E. F. C. Young, Vice President and Treasurer; John A. Walker, and Secretary George E. Long were re-elected by the Directors. Judge Joseph D. Bedle was re-elected as counsel.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

[illegible]

Transatlantic Rates.

A report that the Hamburg-American Line had withdrawn from the rate agreement [illegible]

[illegible] Crucible Company Election.

[illegible]

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[illegible]

BANKS.	*Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallabout	100,000	471,400	16,100	38,100	77,600	27,500	504,200
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,808,200	92,400	218,400	891,400	460,500	4,101,700
H. C. Nat., J. C.	250,000	2,113,700	79,100	48,700	178,600	180,900	1,956,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,600,400	64,300	61,400	185,900	....	1,306,900
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	906,700	27,200	62,100	130,700	164,700	933,500
1st Nat., Hob'k'n	110,000	1,490,100	92,900	54,700	117,900	177,000	1,418,300
2d Nat., Hob'k'n	125,000	737,800	40,800	32,700	54,500	101,300	796,500
Bank of S. I.	25,000	415,400	14,800	12,600	51,000	700	459,200
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	555,100	16,100	24,700	68,400	......	512,600
Total	$9,212,000	$61,243,300	$3,221,900	$4,419,100	$7,605,300	$2,769,300	$65,785,600

*As per official reports—Fifteen National Banks, Feb. 18, 1898; thirty-seven State banks, Dec. 18, 1897. $784,950 decrease, reserve.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Italian Cloth Held to be Dutiable as a Manufacture of Wool—Tobacco Decision.

Six pieces of Italian cloth, made of cotton warp and woolen weft, or filling, constituted the subject of a decision handed down by the Board of Classification yesterday against the importer and in favor of the Collector. The opinion, which goes into the legal aspects of this case thoroughly, was written by ex-Judge Somerville. Losher, Whitman & Co. of New York imported the goods in question under the Tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894. Duty was assessed by the Collector at 8 cents a square yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem, the merchandise being regarded as manufactures of wool.

The importers claimed that the merchandise was dutiable as "Italian cloth, composed in part of wool," according to its value per pound. "Italian cloths," the importers contended, was a term of commercial designation. In reviewing the case, ex-Judge Somerville says: "It is true that Italian cloths is a phrase of commercial designation, as shown by the evidence. It embraces a certain class of goods made wholly or in part of wool, having a well-defined lustre, differing in quality, width, weight, and count of threads, and used exclusively, or chiefly, for coat linings. It is equally true that the phrase 'women's and children's dress goods' associated in the same paragraph with Italian cloths in all of our tariff acts, is a term of commercial designation embracing a certain class of goods made wholly or in part of wool, which have long been bought and sold in trade under that designation. * * * The same reasons therefore for holding that 'women's and children's dress goods' made of worsted fall within the phrase 'manufactures of wool' apply to Italian cloths made of worsted. If the one class is to be excluded because commercially designated by a fixed trade name, the other must also be. The same might be said of other articles enumerated in the wool schedule of the Tariff act of 1894, such as 'knit fabrics,' 'coat linings,' 'blankets,' 'hats of wool,' 'cloaks,' 'webbings,' &c. * * * Such a construction would leave little or no scope for the operation of Paragraph 297 of the said act, and would seem to defeat the intention of the lawmaker as interpreted by the Supreme Court in Klumpp's case." The protest was overruled and the Collector's decision was affirmed.

A decision prepared by General Appraiser George H. Sharpe was rendered by the board in the tobacco classification cases of George W. Nichols & Co. and Martines, Hedesa & Co. This merchandise is described as being in "such bad condition" at the time of its examination by the witnesses summoned by the General Appraisers that some of the witnesses hesitated to express an opinion upon it "on account of its extreme wetness." The entire importation was 340 bales of Havana leaf tobacco, unstemmed, and protest was made upon the classification of twenty-three bales returned as containing more than 15 per cent. of wrapper. The board found that where bales contained filler tobacco, mixed, or packed with more than 15 per cent. of wrapper they were dutiable at $1.85 per pound. The several bales returned by the local Appraiser as containing a percentage of wrapper less than 15 per cent. were held to be dutiable at 35 cents per pound.

AMERICAN TOBACCO RUMORS.

The Stock Sent Upward on Stories of Investments by Big Capitalists and Other Reports.

American Tobacco stock was interesting yesterday because of a new batch of rumors affecting it. On the Stock Exchange those who are manipulating for a recovery after the slump of last week, and boosted the price to 105, after it had touched 99, and it closed at 104, a net advance of 3¼ points.

Some of the bull agencies have a story that extensive and significant transfers of stock would be found on the transfer books, which closed Friday for the annual meeting, among them blocks of stock to Oliver H. Payne, John G. Moore, G. B. Schley, and others who have vast capital to invest.

With this came a notice from St. Louis that last Saturday the agency appointments of the Drummond Tobacco Company were annulled, and that dating from yesterday goods would be sold at net prices on a price schedule.

The rumors that Tobacco was entering a highly promising era were capped by a story—stamped as false at the office of the American Tobacco Company—that the new deal was a $50,000,000 capitalization as the Continental Tobacco Company, with the head of the Drummond Company as President, and prominent tobacco men as the other officers, but that Liggett & Meyers had not signed the agreement. The Continental, it was asserted, would attend to the plug business and the American would confine its operations to smoking tobacco and cigarettes.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$220,222,406
Gold reserve	177,881,882
Net silver	6,388,138
United States notes in the Treasury	35,005,133
Treasury notes of 1890	3,332,200
Total receipts this day	2,067,444
Total receipts this month	14,441,155
Total receipts this year	325,957,868
Total expenditures this day	1,830,000
Total expenditures this month	28,162,000
Total expenditures this year	331,538,270
Deposits in National banks	30,827,626
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	263,461
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,154,044
Customs	604,061
Miscellaneous	279,339

Senator Smith's Daughter Ill.

NEWARK, April 18.—Miss Mamie Smith, the nineteen-year-old daughter of United States Senator James Smith, is critically ill at the home of her parents, 14 Washington Place. Her father, who was summoned from Washington, is constantly at her bedside. Bright's disease is the trouble. Miss Smith is highly accomplished and is a graduate of St. Elizabeth's Academy at Convent Station.

The Syracuse Journal Sold at Auction.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 18.—The Syracuse Journal was sold at public auction here to-day. It was bought by Harvey D. Burrill, former city editor, for $3,550.

WHEAT EASIER IN CHICAGO.

July Advances to 87 3-4, but Falls as Low as 85 3-4—Little Trading in Other Options.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Wheat to-day felt the heavy liquidation of last week. The elimination of a large part of the short interest and generally favorable crop reports had a sufficiently depressing influence on the market to cause a closing decline in July of one-half cent.

A rather easy feeling was noticeable at the opening. With the exception of California, almost the entire country reported crop prospects as bright, with the weather perfect for farm operations. Prospective buyers were also held in check for the time being by the fact that Liverpool, although opening at a good advance, had lost about all of it before trading commenced here. But the incipient weakness gave way to strength almost before the market got under way. The big bull factor of last week, the foreign demand for American grain, was again very much in evidence, it being stated that everything offered of wheat, corn, rye, and oats was accepted in the Continental market at good prices. This evidence of determination on the part of foreigners to get all the grain possible before the actual outbreak of expected hostilities resulted in a very general buying movement, in which St. Louis shorts were quite prominent, and which continued for a good half hour. As offerings were small and in scattered lots prices advanced easily. July opened at 86⅝@86⅞ cents, or a shade under Saturday's closing price. Before selling became heavy enough to cause a turn, the market had advanced to 87¾ cents. That proved to be the high price of the day. Realizing on the advance became quite heavy even before top prices were reached. The liquidation was augmented by the figures of the world's shipments, 8,824,000 bushels. These figures showed that Europe was getting the bulk of its wheat from other countries besides America. The early buying pressure soon dropped off in a marked degree, and it became evident the heavy liquidation of last week had almost eliminated the short interest. This in itself encouraged a deal of selling, and though the market received support from scalpers at times large enough to cause fair reactions, the tendency of the market in the main was downward for the rest of the session. After the advance to 87¾ cents, a decline to 86¾ cents followed, and for a time the market was held at a slight advance over that price. Before 11:30, however, July had dropped to 86@86⅛ cents.

The price of July at one time fell as low as 85¾ cents. From there it recovered to 86⅝ cents, and fell again to 86 cents. It was bringing 86⅝ cents at the close. Trading was for the most part confined to July. Very little was done either in May or the more deferred futures.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Northwestern Rate War—Report of the Special Committee Completed.

Commissioner L. P. Farmer of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee received yesterday a copy of the report of the special committee of the Transcontinental lines on Northwestern passenger rates. This committee held several sessions, the latest being in this city last week, and its report reviews the fruitless attempts made to reach an agreement for stopping the present ruinous rate cutting. D. McNicoll of the Canadian Pacific was the Chairman of the special committee. Copies of the report will be distributed among the fifty or sixty members of the General Committee, and probably another meeting of the latter body will be called within a few days for further consideration of the matter.

No recommendations are made by the special committee, but a majority of the members, when in New York last week, frankly declared that they did not see any prospect of their being able to agree. The representatives of the American transcontinental lines were firm in their insistence that the Canadian Pacific Road recede from its position on the question of differentials, and the Canadian Pacific representatives showed no disposition to recede. Should another meeting of the General Committee be held to consider this matter it is believed that the points at issue will be referred to a committee of Presidents, with power to effect a settlement of some kind.

Although passenger traffic to the Northwestern Pacific coast points is not very brisk just now, there is an expectation that it will become lively in May, and the competing roads want rates restored so that they may be able to derive some profit from the business. It is thought that Vice President T. G. Shaughnessey of the Canadian Pacific, General Traffic Manager George B. Reeve, Vice President Newman of the Great Northern, and one or two other high officials of interested lines, may be able to get together and arrange satisfactory terms of peace.

CITY CONTRACTORS' PAY.

Controller Coler Tells Them They Will Get No Money Till the Debt Question Is Settled.

A delegation of twenty-six men who have entered into contracts for work for the city for sums aggregating $10,000,000, called on Controller Coler yesterday to ascertain what policy the Finance Department would take regarding the payment of money due on work already done. Among the contractors were several who had entered into contracts late last year, some of them for building new schools.

Mr. Coler's answers to Luke Burke, who acted as spokesman for the contractors, did not give them any encouragement. He announced, as he has done before, that contracts entered into after the city's debt limit had been reached late in the year were probably illegal, and he gave as his reason for not paying on warrants that he might in case the contracts were declared illegal, be called upon personally to reimburse the city for money paid on the warrants. He assured the contractors that there was no disposition on the part of the department to embarrass them, and added that he would have the statement of the city's finances ready in a few days, but until then no money on contract work would be paid out.

THE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Rate-Making Body of Fire Insurance Men in Danger of Dissolution.

The April meeting of the New York Tariff Association (fire underwriters) will be held on Thursday of this week. At that time a vote will be asked on the proposition to repeal the rule restricting to 25 per cent. the brokerage paid for unrated risks. A 90 per cent. vote is necessary in order to annul the rule, and there will be vigorous opposition. Five of the strongest companies, however, together with several of the more powerful agency offices, will ask for a vote favorable to the repeal of the rule, and some of them state squarely that such a vote is essential, if they continue members of the association.

The withdrawal of these companies would make the dissolution of the association inevitable. In that case, only a semblance of organization would be maintained for the sake of the congested district and department store risks, and for the preservation of the co-insurance clause. The influences back of this proposition are those which are best prepared to stand the threatened opening of the rates. The demand for this action is necessitated by the attitude of the outside companies toward the unrated business.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Vice President J. J. Kenny of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto is in town.

George H. Williams has been appointed agent of the Continental Assurance Company of Detroit for St. Louis.

The St. Louis City Council has passed an ordinance requiring every fire insurance company to take out a one-hundred-dollar license for each agent and every agent to secure a fifty-dollar license.

Thomas A. Buckner, who has just been appointed Inspector of Agents for the central department of the New York Life Insurance Company, announces that he will retain his Chicago headquarters.

The American Temperance Life Association is debating the advisability of discontinuing its Chicago office. J. D. Knapp, its Chicago manager, has accepted an appointment from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

A meeting will be held to-day of those fire insurance companies who have signed the voluntary agreement binding them to effect reinsurance on their excess lines, so far as possible, within the limits of the Tariff Association.

The most important clause in the organization memorandum of the Institute of American Marine Underwriters reads as follows: "It will be competent for the association to consider questions pertaining to rates of premium and conditions of insurance, with a view to the general improvement of marine underwriting."

John M. Whiton has been appointed agent for the Metropolitan District for the German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., which has applied for admission to this State. Mr. Whiton is the New York representative of the St. Paul Fire and Marine, the Firemen's of Newark, the Concordia of Milwaukee, the Security of New Haven, and the Wisconsin Fire Insurance Company.

The American Manufacturers' Insurance Company of Minneapolis has just been organized, with $200,000 capital and $100,000 net surplus. A. C. Stoker of Chicago will be the General Manager of the company, with headquarters at Minneapolis. No announcement has yet been made as to the disposition of the Chicago brokerage business of A. C. Stoker & Co. The new company will adhere to tariff rates.

A STATE MEDICAL LAW VALID.

United States Supreme Court Upholds the Act Which Prohibits ex-Convicts from Practicing Medicine.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The United States Supreme Court to-day affirmed the constitutionality of the act of the New York Legislature of 1895 prohibiting persons who have been convicted of and punished for a crime from practicing medicine in the State, the opinion being delivered by Justice Brewer.

The question arose in the case of Walker vs. the State of New York. Walker had served ten years in the State penitentiary for an offense committed in 1878, and after his release set up as a physician, and at the time the law in question was enacted was practicing that profession.

The court held that it was within the police power of the State to enact such a law. Justice Harlan delivered a dissenting opinion, saying the law, in effect, added to the man's punishment, and was ex post facto.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN C. GRANT.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan yesterday sold out the stock and plant of John C. Grant, dealer in mirrors and picture frames at 137 West Twenty-third Street, for $1,750.

TATTERSALLS.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against Tattersalls of New York for $1,094 in favor of Horace Theobald for services as Treasurer and disbursements. It was served on a third party.

FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY.—Transcripts of two judgments from Troy, N. Y., were entered here yesterday against the Foote & Thorne Glass Company of 216 and 218 Wooster Street, in favor of Elizabeth Hislop for $8,879 and Mary J. Colby for $6,364.

HARRY SCHOEN.—Judgment for $2,600 was entered yesterday against Harry Schoen of 247 West Twenty-first Street in favor of J. Wesley Supplee and John H. Graham on a note made by Mr. Schoen on Sept. 24 last to the order of Francis C. Grable, payable three months after date, which was indorsed by Mr. Grable.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Schedules of the Royal Benefit Society of 8 Union Square and 203 Broadway, which made an assignment on Jan. 3, were filed yesterday. They show liabilities of $37,883; nominal assets, $11,399; actual assets, $39 in cash. Nearly all the assets are claims which cannot be collected. A large part of the liabilities are on account of certificates of the Royal Oak Benefit League, which are disputed and in litigation.

JOHN CHESTER.—The Sheriff has received an execution against John Chester, dealer in dressmakers' supplies at 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, for $196, in favor of Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. The Sheriff could not levy upon anything as Mr. Chester had given a chattel mortgage on all the property for $1,000 to William Chester, and the property was sold out yesterday under foreclosure of the mortgage. Mr. Chester has been in business since 1889.

WILLIAM McCOMB.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Woodville Fleming of this city and Charles K. Underwood of Syracuse receivers in supplementary proceedings for William McComb of 226 West Forty-eighth Street on the application of Waldo G. Moore. Mr. McComb's assets consist of claims against the Central City Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., worth several thousand dollars, and stocks of various kinds, the value being unknown.

Cordage Receivers Report.

The report of John Y. Waterbury and William E. Strong, as receivers of the United States Cordage Company, was presented yesterday to Chancellor McGill in Jersey City by their counsel, William H. Corbin. The total receipts were $2,980,283.39. All claims have been paid, and a cash balance of $80,919.43 remains. The only debt is a small mortgage, which is more than offset by unliquidated assets of $40,000. The reorganization plan was approved by 90 per cent. of the stockholders and bondholders. The report was referred to District Court Judge Joseph D. Bedle, upon whose recommendation the receivers will be discharged.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUPRECHT, Martin H.—W. G. Morse and another	$122
ADOLPHI, William—A. Myers	317
ADLER, Alfred and Max, Jacob F. Cullman—R. Sommer	2,369
ADAMS POWER COMPANY AND THE Mannesmann Cycle Company—W. A. C. Matthie	1,659
BROWN, Alfred S., and J. Tredwell Richards—N. S. Washburn and others, costs	88
BERRY, Anna A.—A. Buchsbaum	113
BANDLER, Gabriel—J. Seeman and others	227
CHURCH, George—Charles Goeller	29
COLEMAN, Matthew, Michael T., Thomas D., and Patrick, also Frederick Ecker—John N. Hayward	500
COOPER, John—J. Kulla	56
CULVER, C. V.—Sylvia A. Dewey	1,198
CONKLING, Frederick A., and Horatio W. Greenough—W. G. Morse and another	201
CAVINATO, Natale, Joseph, and Louis—J. Preuss	21
DOUGHERTY, George W.—O. H. Wenderoth	112
DOUGHERTY, William A.—O. H. Wenderoth	[illegible]
DUFF, John A.—E. F. Murphy	80
DIEHL, Balthasar—Pelham Hod Elevator Company	170
DRINKWATER, John W.—W. P. Darbig	91
DAVIS, Lewis E.—J. C. Barker	809
DESSAR, George D. and Edward B.—B. Ewing	839
EZECHIEL, Joseph H.—H. G. Mackay, trustee	821
FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY—Elizabeth Hislop	8,879
FOOTE & THORN GLASS COMPANY—Mary J. Colby	6,364
FRIEDEL, John—J. G. Fischer	683
FRANCHOT, Nicholas V. V., and Charles S. Cary—James R. O'Beirne	4,758
FITZHARRIS, Edward, administrator—Edward Barnham	2,040
FINCK, George—Josiah B. McCoy and another	287
GALLAGHER, Patrick—J. Callen, costs	139
GROSSA, Vincenzo—R. Friedlander and others	184
GORLIN, Moris—Samuel Richman	826
GENCKE, Edward—W. S. Rafferty and another	208
GOODMAN, Harry—S. Otto	326
GOODMAN, Harry—L. Peristein and another	847
GLOBE INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT Company—F. Dewes	878
HYDE, William H.—C. Eichhold and another	225
HILL, R. H. C.—O. P. Merritt	235
HERZOG, Elias—B. Fischer and others	184
HILLIARD, George, as Commissioner—The People, &c.	66
HENDERSON, Wilhelmina H.—B. Altman	266
HUTSCHENRIDER, Ernest—K. L. Walter	165
HANGEN, Leonard—Adamant Manufacturing Company of America	200
HEUMAN, Maurice—W. O'Gorman	209
HEINRICH, Jacob—A. Van Beuren and another	42
HOUGHTON, W. H.—D. Dovale and another	252
HALL, Augustus G.—W. O'Brien	23
HERSHFIELD, Simon L.—J. M. Witkin	258
IRLAM, Carrie B.—the Denver Dry Goods Company	60
JOHNSON, Camilla—S. Frank	150
JACOBS, Henry R.—L. L. Levy	91
KASTEN, William—Warren-Ehret Company	106
KLAMPER, Ignatz—W. E. Cushman	23
KLAMPER, Ignatz—L. A. Cushman	22
KOEHLER, John M.—H. Schubert	219
KELLY, James H.—D. Meshendorf	163
KRAUSS, George J. and Fanny—William J. Roome, administrator	1,318
LAWSON, Robert R.—C. V. Edwards	81
LE ROY, Otis S.—C. H. Ingraham	184
LOWREY, James P., and the Schlicht Light, Heat and Power Company—F. E. Payne	98
LICHTENFELS, Robert and Jacob—M. Lawton	114
LESLIE, Leon M.—A. H. Revell	97
LORSCH, David—P. Braender	37
LINGSFELD, John H.—E. H. Moritz	122
LICHTENSTEIN, Solomon B.—J. Kahn	86
McCLURE, William—Central Trust Company, costs	110
MADDEN, Marguerite E.—J. G. Johnson and others	120
MAGEE BROTHERS—John J. Bell, (two judgments)	403
MAYERS, Celine—W. H. Schmohl	67
MATTHES, Herman C.—A. Gottschall	91
McLEAN, Howard A.—Stern Brothers	96
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. J. Walsh, by guardian	225
OLSEN, Anton L.—C. E. Randrup	374
ORVIS, Eugene E.—E. S. Auchmuty, (two judgments)	242
O'CONNOR, John—S. Oppenheimer and others	134
PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE Company—C. Walther and others, executors, &c., costs	[illegible]
POST, Edgar N.—Dunbar Box and Lumber Company	159
PRICE, Joseph J.—W. N. Dutch	136
PALARINO or Polladino, Michele, and Antonio Trotta—Mutual Aid Society of Muro Lucano in New York	507
RYER, James B., Thomas F. J., and George S.—J. F. Meader	421
RICE, Edward E.—A. Lorraine	520
RUBENS, Morris—C. A. Edelhoff and another	409
STEURER, Charles D., and Anthony Stumpf—William F. G. Shanks	1,710
SCHMIDT, George—E. J. Gammans	20
SCHOEN, Harry—J. Wesley Supplee and another	2,600
SCHMIDT, Caroline A.—L. Sylvester and another	82
SKUSE, Thomas G.—D. Kerbs	44
SCHIRLAH, Charles—D. Forgotston	52
SCHUYLER, Charles E.—J. P. Heath	28
STARIN, F. Alison—James F. Lester and another	597
STORCH, Isaac—A. E. Pierce	150
SCHOELFIELD, Jonathan M.—F. Brakmann	109
STICKWEH, Frederick—F. Bechstein and others	218
SCHLUTER, Henry—P. Graber	30
SCOTT, Benjamin J.—E. Hamilton	116
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Oakey Hall	150
THE JEWELERS' MERCANTILE AGENCY, Lim.—The Jewelers' Weekly Publishing Company and others, costs	697
THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF New Jersey—V. Vancza, administrator, &c.	2,036
TREU, Leopold R.—C. S. Mersick and others	511
TIMMINS, John J.—Frances R. Cooke	662
THURSTON, Franklyn A., and Silas J. McGinnis—Jacob Ringler & Son	312
THORNTON, William C.—J. Bechtold	65
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. A. Baker	1,597
THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS DE Sales—John A. O'Connor	1,144
VAN DER HOOGH, Cornelius, and William Daynes, general managers, &c.—The Roscoe Lumber Company	1,833
WHITE, Pauline E. and George W.—Second National Bank	3,082
WERNER, William A., Leopold R. Treu—C. S. Mersick and others	226
WEIL, Caroline—The Mayor, &c.	112
WIRTH, Oscar—Celia Diamond	703
WHITE, Webster—The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York	29
WELLS, William H., and Elzra A. Hayt—M. P. C. Meyer and another, executors	735
WHITE, Ross—N. V. Contasano and another	114
ZIPF, Martin—W. G. Wagner	22
THE GRAMERCY CLUB—H. H. Lyman, costs	85
THE SOCIETE HYGENIQUE ALIMENTAIRE—S. Wandeif	154
YOUNG MEN'S COSMOPOLITAN CLUB of New York—H. H. Lyman, costs	470

The following judgments were filed against the city and in favor of the following: T. Rowan, $1,973.28; C. Bennett, $147.18; D. D. MacEachen, $40.11; J. Kenney, $27.09; G. N. Gilmore, $30.06; J. J. Sheehan, $153.65; F. Sigel, administrator, $5,173.52; P. Lynch, $13.83; T. Boyle, $89.05; F. Gillan, $49.23; M. Bray, $52.37; J. Davison, $35.20; O. McGuiness, $44.50; J. O'Brien, $49.53; J. Sheridan, $36.87; F. Marvin, $12.26; S. Fitzsimons, $30.06; C. Dunn, $30.06; C. O'Brien, $45.78.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.37⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30½
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅞
Sugar, granulated	.05 3-16
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	22.50
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.45
Butter, creamery, Western	.18

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour steady. No. 3 Spring wheat, 92@98c; No. 2 red, $1.07½@$1.08; No. 2 corn, 31c; No. 2 yellow, 31¼@31⅜c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26⅜c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28⅝@30c; No. 2 rye, 53¾@54c; No. 2 barley, 48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.23; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $9.75@$9.80; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4¾c; short, clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Strong Liverpool cables were directly responsible for a further advance in the local market in the morning, and for a time the bull crowd had things their own way. Sales of 15,000 bales spot cotton in the English market at an advance of 1-32d and a gain of 1 point in the future list were much better than looked for. In addition to this there were liberal buying orders from Liverpool and the Continent. Our market opened quiet but firm, with prices 1@4 points higher, and continued to improve, at one time showing a net gain of 4@5 points. Shorts were made nervous by rumors that Southern spot markets were again much higher, with all offerings readily absorbed by exporters and domestic spinners. By midday, however, prices were back to the final figures of Saturday under profit taking by both Liverpool and local longs. While steady, the market in the afternoon was quiet, with quotations ranging within a few points of the noon prices. The rather sensational developments in Congress failed to appreciably affect the market late in the day, although the trade individually manifested intense interest, and eagerly received all news in regard to the Cuban question. The market closed steady at a net loss of 1 point. Total sales, 119,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April				6.03@6.04
May	6.07	6.11	6.04	6.05@6.06
June	6.11	6.12	6.08	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern spot markets—[illegible] Orleans, [illegible] Charleston, [illegible] 3c; Baltimore, [illegible] Louis, 5 [illegible]

LIVERPOOL [illegible] 3¼d. [illegible]

[illegible]gust, 827½B; August and September, [illegible]; September and October, 826½B; October and November, 826B; November and December, 825½B.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	107⅜	106	107
July	91⅛	92⅜	91 1-16	91⅞
September	84⅛	85	83 3-16	83⅞
Corn—				
May	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜
July	36⅜	37	36⅜	37
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	86⅝	87¾	85¾	86⅝
September	79	79⅛	78⅛	79
Corn—				
May	30⅝	31 1-16	30½	31
July	31⅞	32⅜	31½	32¼
September	33	33⅜	32⅞	33⅜
Oats—				
May	26	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
July	23½	23⅝	23 5-16	23⅝
September	22	22	22	22⅛
Lard—				
May	5.15	5.15	5.25½	5.15

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Irregularity was one of the most prominent features in wheat, particularly in the afternoon session. Periods of weakness and strength followed one another in rapid succession, a sudden upturn in the last five minutes bringing July and later months within ⅛c of Saturday's official close, and May ¼c over those figures. On the curb the strength was continued in an advance from 91⅞c to 92c for July. This bulge, however, and a sharp advance after the opening were the only two important bull movements of the day.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—April, $1.01½; May, $1; July, 98⅞c; September, 77⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.04½; No. 1 Northern, $1.01½.

MILWAUKEE, April 18.—No. 1 Northern, $1.04; No. 2 Northern, $1.02; May, $1.02⅝; July, $1.00⅝.

DULUTH, April 18.—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.04⅝; May, $1.04⅝; July, 99½c.

Corn.

No. 2, 37⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30½c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@32c; track white, 32@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market steady; No. 2 Western, 60¼@60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, free on board, afloat; 56½@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 35@35½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.60; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.65. RYE FLOUR—Sales, 350 bbls, $2.75@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@90c; Spring, bulk, 70c; middling bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 18.—First patents, $5@$5.20; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clears, $3.90@$4.10; second clears, $2.60@$3.10.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $16.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼@6½c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6¾@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, $5.12½; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.20; compound, city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4⅛@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 15 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest, white, 38s; American finest, colored, 40s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

Speculation in coffee futures was limited almost entirely to the professional element, with the market irregular and barely steady. Advices from European markets were of indifferent purport, while the Brazilian markets showed unimportant changes. Our market opened steady, with April 15 points lower and other months unchanged to 5 points lower. After a sharp rally of 20 points on the current option, due to the efforts of a prominent bull operator to develop interest in this option, which, however, were unsuccessful, the market became dull, with prices sagging under general lack of interest. In the afternoon trades were few and far between until near the close, when the usual scramble to execute eleventh hour orders took place. The market was finally easy, with April 40 points lower; other months 5@15 points net lower. Total sales of futures reached but 9,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	6.20	6.20	6.05	5.75@5.85
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.75@5.80
June	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60@5.65
July	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
August	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
September	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.65@5.70
October	..	..	..	5.65@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
December	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90

FOREIGN MARKETS.—SANTOS—Good average, 9$000; receipts, 12,000 bags; stock, 468,000 bags. HAMBURG—¼ pfennig lower; sales, 11,000 bags. HAVRE—¼f higher; total sales, 3,000 bags. January, 36; February, 36.25; March, 36.50; April, 34.50; May, 34.50; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 35; September, 35.25; October, 35.25; November, 35.50; December, 35.75. RIO—No. 7, 9$250.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c, nominal; prime crude, free on board mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—XXX, 31@32c; XX, 30@31c; X, 27c; fine unwashed, 19@21c; fine delaine, 30c; half-blood combing, 30c; three-eighths combing, 31@32c; quarter combing, 30c; coarse combing, 28@29c; half-blood clothing, 28@29c; three-eighths clothing, 28@30c; quarter clothing, 28c; coarse clothing, 26c.

New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—X and XX, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 17c; fine delaine, 27@28c; half-blood combing, 28c; three-eighths combing, 30c; quarter combing, 29c; coarse combing, 28c; half-blood clothing, 26@27c; three-eighths clothing, 28c; quarter clothing, 27c; coarse clothing, 25c.

Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana—Fine, 17c; half-blood combing, 21c; three-eighths combing, 22½@23c; quarter combing, 22@22½c; common combing, 21c; braid combing, 20c; half-blood clothing, 19c; three-eighths clothing, 20@22c; quarter clothing, 20@21c; low clothing, 18@20c; Georgia and Southern, 22@24c.

METALS.

IRON—6.60@6.85c. COPPER—$12@$12.12½. TIN—14.30@14.50c. LEAD—3.60@3.65c. SPELTER—4.20@4.30c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90. Pitch—$1.85. Spirits of turpentine—Regulars and machines, 30@30½c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 18.—Turpentine, 25½c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1.10; F, $1.15; G, $1.25; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.50; M, $1.55; N, $1.65; W G, $1.75; W W, $1.85.

WILMINGTON, April 18.—Turpentine, 25½@25¾c. Resin, $1.05@$1.10.

CHARLESTON, April 18.—Turpentine, 25c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.55@$5.10; tops, $5.20; oxen and stags, $3@$4.50; bulls, $3@$4; cows, $2.15@$3.75.

CALVES—Veals, poor to prime, $4@$5.75; city-dressed lower at 7@9½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wool sheep, $3.75@$4.75; clipped do, $3.50@$4.25; unshorn lambs, $5.25@$5.75; clipped do, $4.12½@$4.75; Spring lambs, $2.08@$4.75 each.

HOGS—$3.90@$4.15.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

August Ruff has sold to Max Clausen the six-story tenement 34 St. Mark's Place, 26 by 120.

Lionel Froelich has sold for L. E. Young the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 101 East Sixty-second Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 20 by 60.11¼.

Adler & Herrman have sold to Builder Henry Muller for improvement six of the twelve lots recently purchased from H. B. Kirk, three on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and three on One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, between Willis and Alexander Avenues.

Richmond & Dyer have sold to W. F. Tennyson the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 350 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 16 by 100.

Goodman & Stein have sold for a Mr. Schlosser, for $11,000, the four-story brick building, with stable, at the rear, 540 East Fifteenth Street, 25 by 85.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in partition, to R. Bunke, for $23,700, the five-story brick flat 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 30 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth W. Gilbert, for $2,900, the two-story frame dwelling Longfellow Street, west side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Augustus Knapp and Irving S. Balcom, trustees, for $1,000, Lot 885 on the map of Washingtonville, being on the northwest side of Bronx Place, 25.9 by 190 by 25.10 by 198.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to D. W. Moran, for $29,400, the five-story brick flat 1,363 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 2,156 Second Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores; 328 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 332 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat; 86 Cannon Street, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store, and three-story brick tenement at the rear; Lot 8,895 on map of Section E of Sherman Park, Westchester County.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, Monmouth Park Race Course, consisting of about 504 acres of land, two race tracks, clubhouse, stables, dwellings, &c.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, 92 St. Mark's Place, south side, 53.11 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 73.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,586.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sheridan S. Norton, referee, 645 Madison Avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth Street, 25 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,413; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 64 West Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Subject to a mortgage for $7,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Benjamin Jackson, referee, 149 Spring Street, north side, 75 feet west of Wooster Street, 25 by 100, eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts. Due on judgment, $28,000; subject to other mortgages for $28,000.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 60 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 234 feet west of Park Avenue, 21 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,851.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-second Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 39.3 by 95 by 100; B. C. Gerken of 1,498 Third Avenue, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $40,000.

214 West Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 87.6; Emma L. Cirche and C. M. Velbinger, owners; Boring & Tilton of 32 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

First Avenue, west side, extends from One Hundred and Forty-ninth to One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for ten five-story brick flats, with stores; H. F. Haefler of 558 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; J. C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $259,000.

Chisholm Street, east side, 135 feet south of Jennings Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 20 by 54; Arthur W. Butler of 1,334 Chisholm Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $15,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 49 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 17 by 81.6 and 26 by 86; Ragetti & Wolf of 266 Third Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $58,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 146th St, 24.11x75.1; Gottlob Klein and wife to Hugo Bartholomae and others	34,250
BATHGATE AV, e s, 40 ft n of 172d St, 20x120; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to Charlotte Weise	1
BOWERY, 40, 16.8x120; Luder Reinken and wife to Carl Magdolf	22,000
BREMER AV, w s, 100.9 ft n of Kemp Place, 50.5x90.9x50.5x90.9; Fannie L. Jones to James J. Tynan	100
CONVENT AV, w s, 82.11 ft s of 148th St, 17x75; Hermine Hann to Pauline Hann, ½ part	1
CRESTON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 120x100; Emil Krakowski to Katharina Krakowski	10
CROSBY ST, 49, e s, 25x100; Michael A. C. Levy to Peter Wagner	1
COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 154th St, 25x100, William Muller and others to Gerhard Muller	1
COURTLANDT AV, e s, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, 69x100; Enoch C. Bell and wife to Anton Ragette and another	1
ELDRIDGE ST, 111; n w s, 25x100; Peter Gruber and wife to Jacob Gruber, exchange and	1
GAMBRIL ST, s s, 278.4 ft e of Marion Av, 100x47.9x104.10x81.6; Emil Krakowski to Katharina Krakowski	1
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 40th St, 20.6x25; Susan M. Carter and another to Sarah W. Swords	11,750
LOT 287, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Anna M. Osterheld to Margaret E. McCormick	1
LOTS 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; Henry Korn to Louis Lutgens	10,096
LOTS 107 to 112, map of the estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, on City Island; Harriet E. Bard to Henry Foster	3,325
MAIN ST, e s, Lots 339 and 340, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King; Donald Mackay, as executor and trustee, to Maria L. Seifert	875
MAPES AV, n w s, n e ½ of Lot 110, on map of Village of East Tremont; Victoria Schmitt to Charles Schmitt	Gift.
NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, at boundary line between 43 and 54, map of amended Bronxwood Park, runs s e 115.6x s w 40x w 95x n 54 to beginning; Helen H. Burton to Annie V. Taylor	1
OAK TREE PLACE, n w corner of Hughes Av, 95x21.7x95x21.7; Winslow E. Buzby and wife to the New York Building Loan Banking Company	1
OGDEN AV, s e s, 209 ft n of Union St, 26x196; James Fitzpatrick to Joseph W. Wood	3,500
PARCEL of salt meadow belonging to Josiah Quinby, in 24th Ward, contains 4 acres; John W. F. Fredericks and wife to Patrick J. Sweeney	1
PLOT 122, map of Guivan Homstead; Fred M. Farwell and wife to Metalda J. Callanan	1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48 ft s of 87th St, 32x100; William Bradley and others to John H. Kearns	1
ST. JOHN AV, w s, 25 ft s of William St, 75x87.6; Amanda M. De Graef and another, executors, to Frank Schaeffler	1
TINTON AV, e s, 176.6 ft s of 166th St, 16.5x100; John J. Rupp to George J. Korbett	4,500
VAN CORLEAR PLACE, s s, 80 ft e of Jacobus Place, 25x103.4x irregular; Henry Stultz to Zelia Kretchmann	5,500
WAVERLEY PLACE, 156, s s, 22.3x97; William Muller and others to Gerhard Muller	1
WESTERN BOULEVARD, 2,538, s e corner of 152d St, 74.11x20; Ward Wheeler and wife to Sarah E. Carll	24,000
WESTERN BOULEVARD, 2,538, s e corner of 152d St, 74.11x20; Sarah E. Carll to John P. Duffy	Exchange and 1
1ST AV, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 24.8x79; Rachel A. Lynch to May L. Fanning	100
1ST AV, s w corner of 85th St, 26.6x75; George Woldung and wife to Lily Hahn	1
2D AV, 2,284, 25x81; Emily Lustig to Tillie Keller	1,000
2D AV, 2,284, 25x81; Morris Kellner to Tillie Kellner	1,000
2D AV, 2,284, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x81; Morris Keller to Lillie Keller	1,000
3D AV, n w corner of 102d St, 49.3x102.6; Smith Ely, Jr., and another to Patrick Kiernan	1
7TH AV, 366, w s, 83.5 ft n of 30th St, 16.7x50; Isidor H. Kempner to Nathan Kempner	1
11TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Agnes R. Albinger to Leonhard Hansen	1
11TH AV, n e corner of 47th St, 100x100; Julia A. Moore to American Meter Co	1
12TH ST, n s, 157.6 ft e of 2d Av, 22.6x103.3; Jacob Levi and wife to Edward R. Levi	10
19TH ST, 122 West, 25x100; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman	1
22D ST, n s, 232.6 ft w of 9th Av, 0.8x98.9; Grant Squires, executor, to Nelson S. Westcott	25
32D ST, 324 East, 16.8x98.9; Henry F. Specht to Henry G. Cassidy, ½ part	100
56TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Peter Wagner to Mitchell A. C. Levy	1
60TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Samuel A. Hesslein and another, executors, to Joseph Gunther	28,000
65TH ST, 119 East, 20x100.5; Sabine Wise to Stephen S. Wise	100
76TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 42.8x irregular; Clarence L. Lowther and wife to Bryan L. Kennelly	1
76TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x102x irregular; Bryan L. Kennelly to Charles E. Manierre	1,000
81ST ST, 8 East, 20.5x102.2; Elias Guggenheimer to Adolph M. Bendheim	50,000
84TH ST, 517 East, 19.5x102.2; Jacob Gruber and wife to Peter Gruber, exchange and	1
96TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Agnes R. Albinger to Jack Fauto	1
110TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Louis Bernstein and wife to Katharine Marinus	1
113TH ST, 242 East, 28.7x100.11; Isaac Gunther to Francis Freudenvoll	Exchange.
114TH ST, 163 East, 26.4x100.11; Frances Freudenvall to Isaac Gunther	Exchange
114TH ST, 163 East, 26.4x100.11; Isaac Gunther to Lena Gunther	1
123D ST, s s, 84.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 25.6x100.11; Katharine Marinus to Louis Bernstein	1
135TH ST, 205 West, 25x99.11; Lee S. Burridge to F. Charles Merry	35,000
135TH ST, 217 and 219 West, 50x99.11; Lee S. Burridge to F. Charles Merry	70,000
136TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Elbert Crandall, referee, to James T. Barry	15,500
136TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Elbert Crandall, referee, to James T. Barry	15,600
140TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; J. Pierpont Morgan to Alexander Calder	12,000
140TH ST, s s, 199 ft e of Boulevard, 16.4x99.11; Alexander Calder to Mary E. Calder	1
145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Nathan Wise and wife to Henry Nicholsburg	Omitted.
149TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 30x99.11; Egbert Cadmus to Mollie Hintermeister	1
150TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Convent Av, 150x99.11; John G. Moore and another to Albert M. Howell, 1-3 part	1
152D ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 20x74.11; Ward Wheeler to Sarah E. Carll	24,000
152D ST, s e corner of Boulevard, 20x74.11; Sarah E. Carll to John P. Duffy	Exchange
153D ST, s s, 144.5 ft w of Elton Av, 6.6x102.9; Hermina Halfmann to Henry Mulliker	50

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN, Charles F., to Nathan Kempner and another; 265 West 47th St, 5 years	2,200
CHRISTOPHER, C. R. & W. H., to Thomas Garner & Co.; 22 Spruce St and 181 William St, 5 years	4,250
CONGER, Clarence R., as trustee, to Maria Walsh; 327 Cherry St, 10 years, (taxes)	150
CONGER, Clarence R., as trustee, to Maria Walsh; 329 Cherry St, 10 years, (taxes)	150
CONGER, Clarence R., as trustee, to Maria Walsh; 576 Water St, 10 years, (taxes)	113
CONGER, Clarence R., as trustee, to Maria Walsh; 574 Water St, 10 years, (taxes)	113
CURLEY, Bridget, to Vincenzo Marino; 453 East 114th St, also Pleasant Av, store, 5 years	1,200
GOLDSTEIN, Anna, to Simon Gluck; 278 to 280 Madison St, 5 years	4,700
HEDGES, Catharine A., to Maria Walsh; 580 Water St, 10 years, (taxes)	113
HEDGES, Catharine A., to Maria Walsh; 331 Cherry St, 10 years (taxes)	113
HEDGES, Catharine A., to Maria Walsh; 578 Water St, 10 years, (taxes)	113
KAFKA, Ida, to Jacob Hafner; 1,333 Avenue A, store, &c., 3 years	720
METROPOLITAN REALTY COMPANY to H. A. Post Printing Company; 214 and 218 William St and 18 and 20 Rose St, 4 years......$1,000	1,500
NEWALL, James, and another to Nicholas Torando; 44 Oak St, 2 years	720
PELL, John H., and others to Charles E. Hunt and another; 421 8th Av, corner 31st St, 5 years	2,600
TERRY, William H., as executor, to James J. Larkin; 49 Carmine St, 5 years	1,800
WOLFENSTEIN, Eve, to William Figundo; 156 Mott St, 5 years	960
WOLFF, Julius, to Christian Meyer and another; 315 East 48th St, 3 years	360

Recorded Mortgages.

BARRIE, Alexander, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 9 West 76th St, 3 years	25,000
BARRY, James T., to J. Herbert Carpenter and another, trustees, &c.; n s of 131st St, 181.6 and 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	28,000
CALDER, Alexander, to J. Pierpont Morgan; s s of 140th St, 199 ft e of Boulevard, installments	2,000
CALDER, Alexander, to J. Pierpont Morgan; s s of 140th St, 199 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years	9,500
CARLL, Sarah E., to Ward Wheeler; s e corner of 142d St and Western Boulevard, 2 years	7,000
CLARK, Cyrus, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 72d St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	50,000
CLINTON, Henry L., to United States Trust Company; 19 Murray St, 3 years	50,000
CLINTON, Henry L., to United States Trust Company; 78 and 80 Walker St, 3 years	55,000
DELANEY, Denis L., to Martin H. Ray; n w s of Morris Av, 250 ft s e of 183d St, 5 years	2,500
DELANEY, Denis L., to Martin H. Ray; n w s of Morris Av, 268.9 ft s e of 183d St, 5 years	2,500
FIGUNDO, William, to John F. Betz; 156 Mott St, store lease, demand	970
FRANKE, Charles, to Ella C. Vanderboget as general guardian; n s of 122d St, 312 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year	2,400
GRUMMAN, Sarah A., to Catharine L. Beekman; 44 Forsyth St, 1 year	1,000
GUNTHER, Isaac, to Albert Henle; 242 East 113th St, 5 years	1,500
GUNTHER, Isaac, to Albert Henle; 163 East 114th St, 3 years	2,500
GUNTHER, Joseph, to Samuel A. Hesslein and another, executors, &c.; n s of 60th St, 375 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	5,000
HAHN, Lily, to George Wildung; s w corner of 1st Av and 85th St, 5 years	6,000
HAMILTON, George R., to Daniel E. Seybel; s s of 184th St, 52 ft w of Ryer Av, proposed new line, 3 years	3,500
JUSTER, Rachel, to Martha L. Rutherfurd; 108 East 82d St, 5 years	25,000
KEARNS, John H., to Enoch L. Fancher and others, executors, &c.; 145 Riverside Drive, 3 years	60,000
KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Edward W. Browning; 151 to 161 Greenwich St and 123 and 125 Liberty St, 5 years, (re-recorded)	142,000
KELLERHOUSE, Albert, to Edward F. Browning; 151 to 161 Greenwich St and 123 and 125 Liberty St, 1½ years	75,000
KENNY, Sarah A., to John H. Henshaw; plot on e s of City Island, at s e corner of estate of Elizabeth King, and adjoining land of Henry Bischoff, 1 year	500
KINZIG, Peter J., to Henry E. Coe and another, trustees; n s of 157th St, 401.9 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years	14,000
KORBETT, George J. B. and Amelia B., to John J. Rupp; e s of Tinton Av, 176.6 ft s of 166th St, 5 years	3,900
LEVY, Sigmund, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 212 West 71st St, 3 years	12,500
LEVY, Jacob and Joseph, to Samuel Weil; 471 Avenue A, 2 years	3,000
LUTJENS, Louis, to Henry Korn; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 1½ months	10,096
LUTJENS, Louis, to Henry Korn; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 1 year	16,000
LYLE, Alexander, to the German Savings Bank; s s of 81st St, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 1 year	100,000
MAGDOLF, Carl, to Luder Reinken; 40 Bowery, 5 years	15,000
MAGDOLF, Carl, to William Himmelman; 40 Bowery, 3 years	6,000
MARINUS, Katharine, to Rosa Gold and another; s e corner of 110th St and Madison Av, 1 year	1,200
McKELVEY, John, to Mary A. Carr and another, executors; s e corner of 11th Av and 65th St, 1 year	5,500
MERRY, F. Charles, to Lee S. Burridge; 205 West 135th St, 1 year	2,000
NEILL, Martha E. and Hugh, to Irving Savings Institution; e s of Ridge St, 815 ft n of St. James St, 50x232 to Croton Aqueduct, 1 year	4,500
NEILL, Martha E. and Hugh, to John I. Brooks, Jr.; e s of Ridge St, 815 ft n of St. James St, 50x232 to Croton Aqueduct, 1 year	500
NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph, to George Wolf; n s of 160th St, 192 ft e of Courtlandt Av, one-half year	2,200
NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Nathan Wise; n s of 145th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 1 year	70,000
RABINOWICH, Hirsh, to Simon Epstein; 43 Canal St, 1 year	9,000
RAGETTE, Anton, and Henry F. A. Wolf to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Courtlandt Av, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, demand	27,000
RAGETTE, Anton, and Henry F. A. Wolf to Enoch C. Bell; e s of Courtlandt Av, 49.5 ft n of 150th St, ½ year	4,000
ROHRING, William F., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 28th St, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year	10,000
RUNNE, Diederich, to Beadleston & Woerz; 93 Walker St, leasehold, demand	1,500
SCHMITT, Lena, to Winthrop E. Phelps, as trustee; w s of Broadway, 230 ft s from s e corner of lands of Edward Binsse, contains 3.330 acres; also Broadway, or Highland Turnpike, w s, at n e corner of land of John J. Hart, &c., 5 years	21,000
SCHMITT, Lena, to Nathaniel S. Simpkins; w s of Broadway, 230 ft s from s e corner of land of Edward Binsse, &c., contains 3.330 acres, 2 years	2,500
SHADY, James H., to The Greenwich Savings Bank; 942 6th Av, 1 year	6,000
SWORDS, Sarah W., to George W. Wickersham and another, trustees; n w corner of 40th St and Lexington Av, 3 years	7,000
THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF the Holy Name to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 10th Av, Bloomingdale Road, 97th and 96th Sts, 1 year	100,000
VOGLER, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of Boulevard and 60th St, 3 years	50,000
WAGNER, Peter, to Fanny Maginn; w s of 9th Av, 25.1 ft s of 85th St; Crosby St, 49, 1 year	10,000
WEINHEIMER, Jacob, to Mary H. Lawrence and another; s s of 148th St, 300 ft e of Brook Av, one-half year	10,000
WEISER, Charlotte, to the New York Building Loan and Banking Company; e s of Bathgate Av, 40 ft n of 172d St, installments	[illegible]
WHITE, Henrietta K. and Thomas R., to Henry C. Lytton; n w corner of Columbus Av and 80th St, secures loan	115,000
WHITSON, Elizabeth T., to Elias P. Hicks; 68 Maiden Lane, also gore adjoining, 3 years	2,000
WILLS, Charles T., to New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 84th St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, to Boulevard, 3 years	17,500
WIRTH, William and Henry J., to Central Trust Company of New York; s s of 104th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years	20,000
WOOD, Joseph W., and another to William V. Simpson, trustee; s s of Ogden Av, 209 ft n of Union St, 3 years	3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOURNE, Frederick G., and others, executors, to Elizabeth S. Clark, general guardian, (two mortgages)	Nominal
CROSSMAN, Nellie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	20,000
CROSSMAN, Nellie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company	27,000
GEIB, Jennie C., guardian, to Charlotte J. Leeds	Nominal
HABERMAN, Simon, to Mary Manning	Nominal
HALL, William W., to Thomas R. A. Hall	Nominal
MANNING, Mary, to Simon Haberman	Nominal
ODELL, Margaret T., and another, executors, &c., to Eugene Underhill	Nominal
ODELL, Margaret T., and another, executors, &c., to Margaret T. Odell	8,800
SHIRMER, George P., to Walter W. Taylor	Nominal
STEVENS, Martha B., to Matthias G. McCabe	8,000
TENYES, Eva S., to Catharine A. Mower	6,000
THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company to The Washington Trust Company of New York	50,339
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to George Wise	20,000
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to The Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium	30,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to George L. Nichols, executor	12,500
TODD, Judson S., to Continental Trust Company	Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 169th St, 25x100; Walter W. Taylor against Lizzie Richter and Andrew Helland, owners; William H. Ducker, contractor	$44
LEXINGTON AV, 2,004, s w corner of 122d St; H. B. Goldman against Thomas F. Scully and William Seitz, owners; James M. Frazer, contractor	147
LEXINGTON AV, 30; Rueth & Bartolicius against Ann M. Palmer, owner; Thomas G. Wallace, contractor	276
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; White, Van Glahn & Co. against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	493
TRINITY AV, e s, 100 ft s of 161st St, 21x100; William T. Hookey against Winslow E. Buzby, owner; Robert Pickens, contractor	46
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 60, n w corner of 10th St; William E. White against Leopold R. Treu, owner and contractor	900
WASHINGTON ST, 393 and 395, s e corner of Hubert St; Anthony Schwoerer against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	300
WASHINGTON ST, 393 and 395, s e corner of Hubert St; White, Van Glahn & Co. against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	221
WAVERLEY PLACE, 158; William F. Quinn against John McLoughlin, owner; Consolidated Construction Company, contractor	96
WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 192 ft s of 173d St, 100x200; William Gallivan against Helen Welsheimer, owner; Payson S. Lane, contractor	33
WILLIS AV, 520 to 524; the Crossley & L'Hommedieu Heating Co. against Weil & Mayer, owners; James S. Shea, contractor	497
104TH ST, 144 West; Louis F. Manes against William G. Massarene and Clarence L. Angell, owners; Blandy & Wodack, contractors	45
155TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; John Kingston & Son against Robert P. Golightly, owner and contractor	108
159TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x—; 160th St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x—; Clarke & Hogan against John P. Ellis and John J. McDonald, owners; Henry C. Campbell, contractor	267

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LOTS 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, 24th Ward; Henry Korn, with Louis Lutjen, (twelve payments)	$16,000
145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11; Nathan Wise, with Henry Nicholsburg, (nine payments)	45,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x64.5x27.1x62.3; Brook Av, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x67.2x27.2x64.5; Theresa Sommers against William H. Busey and others, (2 actions, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. L. Mathot.

GREENWICH ST, s w corner of Perry St, 21x40.11x irregular; Frank A. Weyrich against Ferdinand Weyrich and others, executors, and others, (partition;) attorneys, Mayer & Gilbert.

HOME ST, s s, 253 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x irregular to Intervale Av x 25; Edward V. Gormley against David McNeill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stillings & McLoughlin.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 278.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x80; John F. Weigel against Edward Schilinski and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. D. Josephson.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Hubert St, 70x79x70x78; John Spence against John Kehoe, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. Mulholland.)

3D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x83.9; George F. Johnson against Allan D. Pryor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blanchard.

33D ST, 335 East; Elihu B. Frost, as assignee, against Patrick Collins and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorney, W. G. Johnson.

37TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Samuel Weil against Frederick A. Huth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davis & Kaufmann.

74TH ST, s s, 482 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; Gustav H. Schwab, executor, against Adam Faeger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.)

96TH ST, 164 West; the German Savings Bank against Sigmund B. Steinmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Mosle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 415—Benjamin Hawker, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of New York, in error to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting: Justice Harlan, Justice Peckham, and Justice McKenna.

No. 25—The steam tug John G. Stevens, her engines, &c., Edward H. Loud et al., owners, appellants, vs. Frederick H. Gladwish et al., on a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Question certified answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Nos. 586 and 60—Joseph Kipley, Superintendent and plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois ex rel. E. C. Akin, Attorney General.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 168—The American Surety Company of New York, (1,) plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick N. Pauly, as receiver, &c.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 169—The American Surety Company of New York, (2,) plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick N. Pauly, as receiver, &c., in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice White, Justice Shiras, and Justice Peckham.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

No. ——, original, ex parte—In the matter of Albert B. Nelson, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus desired.

No. 484—The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Linda Y. Spratley.—Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 594—Maude E. Kimball, plaintiff in error, vs. Harriet A. Kimball et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

No. 615—The City of Richmond, petitioner, vs. The Southern Bell Telephone Company and Telegraph Company.—Petition for writ of cretiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

No. 618—Albert Wade, petitioner, vs. Travis County, Texas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit granted.

No. ——, original, ex parte—In the matter of Thomas C. Chappell, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus desired.

No. 634—The Erie and Western Transportation Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Union Steamboat Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by F. H. Canfield and Harvey D. Goulder for the petitioners.

No. 680—The Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and Navigation Company et al., petitioners, vs. Mary J. Hooper et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by James Lowndes and A. W. Cockrell in support of petition, and by James R. Challen in opposition thereto.

No. 687—George F. Stearns, petitioner, vs. John S. Lawrence, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Duanee Fox and Mark Norris for the petitioner.

No. 209—The Northwestern National Bank et al., appellants, vs. B. N. Freeman et al., &c.—Argument continued by Fred Herrington for the appellees and concluded by A. B. Browne for the appellants.

No. 431—The North American Commercial Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by James C. Carter for the plaintiff in error and continued by Attorney General Griggs for the defendant in error.

Call for to-day: Nos. 431, 210, 211, 212, 218, 221, 224, 225, 628, and 227.

Calendars for Tuesday, April 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Open in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
3—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William F. Baker.
5—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William F. Baker.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Paillard.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
20—Thomson-Houston El. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
52—Patrick O'Brien vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
48—Griswold vs. Hilton.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
54—Landon vs. Bulkley.
55—The Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
57—Landon vs. Bulkley. Issue of Law in Suit at Law.
4—Thompson vs. Seligman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
29—Hallenback vs. Canalboat John Lang.
71—Shovah vs. steamb't McDonald.
105—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
118—Mattson vs. Bark Pactolus.
129—Hays vs. Flint.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Enumerated motions.

64—Schaefer vs. Union Ry. Co.
80—Karstens vs. Karstens.
77—Miller vs. Benoit.
10—Sheehy vs. Mayor, &c.
73—Duryea vs. Gray.
71—Keister vs. Rankin.
7—O'Keefe vs. Mayor, &c.
8—Carroll vs. same.
9—Cullen vs. same.
89—Feibel vs. Kahn.
101—Montanye vs. Montanye.
75—Lichtenstein vs. Mayor, &c.
13—Weldon vs. Devlin.
76—Dworsky vs. Arndtstein.
72—Jennings vs. Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Smith vs. Ingersoll-Sergeant Rock Drill Co.
2—Neuberger vs. North Am. Electric Co.
3—Rook vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
4—Allison vs. Machemer.
5—Same vs. Ackerman.
6—Smith vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
7—Burns vs. Ray.
8—Baldwin vs. Nesmith.
9—In re Mason.
10—Crimmins vs. Trinidad Mastic Roofing Co.
11—Anderson vs. R. Mitchell Furniture Co.
12—Crain vs. Kearney.
13—Young Men's Chris. Ass'n vs. Harris.
14—Richmond Hill Co. vs. Seager.
15—Brown vs. Morrison.
16—Conpell vs. Bliss.
17—Steinbach vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
18—Bender vs. Bache.
19—Wingrove vs. Wagner.
20—Palmer vs. Butler.
21—Lyman vs. B'way Garden Hotel Co.
22—In re Hamilton.
23—Baum vs. Tim.
24—In re Lesher.
25—In re Fulton.
26—In re Finn.
27—In re Donovan.
28—In re Hays.
29—In re Missall.
30—Central Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
31—Nassau Bank vs. Faber.
32—Odell vs. Bauer.
33—Gregory vs. Jarmulowsky.
34—14th St. Bk. vs. Faber.
35—Manne vs. Birdseye.
36—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bk.
37—People ex rel. Smith & Scannell.
38—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acc. Ass'n.
39—Wohlers vs. Runk.
40—People, &c., vs. Rohe.
41—Same vs. Ebberson.
42—Thorn vs. Lock.
43—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.
44—In re Ferguson.
45—Lambert vs. Abbott.
46—Gardner vs. Grant.
47—Yates vs. Volkening.
48—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.
49—Neuberger vs. Elec. Bicycle Lamp. Corp.
50—Bevine vs. Keith.
51—Gottlieb vs. Hirsch.
52—Small vs. Smith.
53—People, &c., vs. Goldberg.
54—Eberhardt vs. Wearida.
55—Folke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
56—Raphael vs. Mencke.
57—Burns vs. Ray.
58—Susswern vs. Altschuler.
59—Greentree vs. Friedel
60—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
61—Bloom vs. Sackett.
62—Dreyfus vs. Bernhard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Motions.

1—Otten vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2—Heath vs. Hillier. Demurrer.
Eckert vs. Gallier.
Preferred Cause.
6739—Man vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6661—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
6689—Johnston vs. Robinson.
6694—Gaspard vs. Gaspard.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
4180—Heyward vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
6311—Wilson vs. McDonald.
6121—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
6067—Breen vs. Hallahan.
4706—Phillips vs. Dimon
426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gaslight Co.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6053—Ryan vs. Ryan.
6423—Johnson vs. Albers
6426—Johnson vs. Albers
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6503—Stafford vs. Carrigan.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6652—Morrison vs. Higginbotham.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6665—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6728—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6737—Kursch vs. Davis.
6453—Allen vs. Allen.
1651—Chapins vs. Francez.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, Hennessy, and Cowan, for the People.

1—Allessandro Cioramello.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.

12798—Herzfeld vs. Straus.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
15555—Schrader vs. Kelly
15334—Clark vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15718—Henderson vs. Solmon.
15723—O'Sullivan vs. Schmitt.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trus. of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Fund.
15689—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
12633—Bien vs. Freund.
15190—Adams vs. Abbott
15658—Herzfeld vs. Reinach.
13093—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
15201—Thonet vs. Whitner Lumber Co.
15081—Simon vs. Ellinger.
15342—Day vs. Ficklin.
14080—Berliner vs. McMullen.
14288—Lowry vs. Lynde.
15644—Marken vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
15751—Occidental Oil Co. vs. Welles.
11680—Goldstein vs. Glass.
14307—Sauer vs. Mayor, &c.
12498—Tradesmen's Nat. Bk. vs. Fennessy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
2415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
11270—Walsh vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
11397—Hannigan vs. Bassett.
11426—Fisher vs. Holmes
11446—Johnson vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
11447—Reilly vs. same.
11463—Jacobi vs. Weltfesch.
11470—Starr vs. Irving.
11471—Kutroff vs. Buck.
11542—Goodman vs. Wiener.
11560—Bendit vs. Rosenberger.
11605—Burns vs. Buffalo Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
9990—Weibler vs. Neus.
5297—Ullman vs. Sexton.
5298—Haberman Mfg. Co. vs. same.
7289—N. Y. & N. H. Autom. Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
9573—David vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

11227—Daniel vs. Strauss
7862—Fogerty vs. Union Railway Co.
11148—Elwell vs. Manhattan Chess Club.
11438—Forgini vs. Young.
11576—Deringer vs. Decker.
11583—Runyon vs. Doherty.
4814—Fraser vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7462—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10383—Beyer vs. Schmidt
9929—Arnold vs. Trowbridge.
10045—Miller vs. Howe.
6461—Canavan vs. O'Neil.
9105—Alcorn vs. Lumley.
11777—Hickey vs. Hickey
11835—Sayre vs. Brown.
8609—Stern vs. Stewart.
3858—Smith vs. Sexton.
10031—Callaghan vs. Straus.
9789—Farrel vs. Gerard.
11693—Batley vs. Radtke.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called

1—Margaretha Weber.
2—Sophia Rosenberg.
3—Robert Irwin.
4—John Eichler.
5—Francis Pott.
6—Orlando B. Potter.
7—Francis Byrne.
8—James Schnettacher.
9—John Hogan.
10—Joseph P. Kernan.
11—Johanna Samis.
12—Frances McKernan.
13—Thomas J. Holahan.
14—Joseph Jaffe.
15—Mary L. Holahan.
16—Same.
17—Mary Ann Rowland.
18—Rose McCauley.
19—Lucretia M. Clay.
20—Arthur Ahmutz.
21—Increase M. Grenell.
22—Alexander S. Hunter.
23—Sigmund Schneittacher.

at 10:30 A. M.

24—Philip Stephan.
25—William Steinway.
26—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
27—Benjamin B. Fairchild.
28—Mary E. Bird.
29—William F. Foster.
30—Elizabeth Heller.
31—Bridget McArdle.
32—Catharine Maloney.
33—Jason Elliott.
34—Ruth B. Elliott.
35—Phebe E. Bonnefoux.
36—Josephine Laible.
37—Martha Colton.
38—Sarah Lowenstein.
39—Louise Cook.
40—John Keleher.
41—Johann Kuhns.
42—John Larkin.
43—Deborah A. Lane.
44—Matthew Byrnes.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Johanna Noble,
Matthew Riley,
Joaquin F. Mora,
Rosie Levy,
Sophia Katz.

At 2 P. M.

Mary N. Townshend.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Case on.

1348—Contested will of Henry A. Hurlbut.

CITY COURT — General Term — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3384—Gottsegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1792—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
402—Behman vs. Koschnopsky.
2319—Harlin vs. Krulich.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
4553—Block vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
806—Gilman vs. Helfer.
1117—Hall vs. Keller.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
577—Reed vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3079—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry.
1412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
562—Folsom vs. Allen.
56—Kidney vs. McGrath.
426—Gruse vs. Horton.
570—Spitelrik vs. Tamsen.
4094—Brown vs. Bushman.
4510—Coe vs. Satler.
3831—McGuinness vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1789—McConnell vs. same
4757—Sievert vs. Sievert.
3678—Patterson vs. City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co.
3716—Miller vs. Jordan.
4681—Bercowitz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
622—Solomon vs. Levy.
2322—Lieberman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
547—Streuch vs. Canavan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

810—Tilidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
335—Ryer vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
333—Kalsouch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Golden vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
910—Happel vs. Greenberg.
958—Wellman vs. Pollard.
990—Mosher vs. Jones.
1058—Vogle vs. Jones.
1072—Levison vs. Jarmulowsky.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brains Pub. Co.
97—Phillip vs. Brunner.
589—Mahlberg vs. Man. Realty Co.
604—Sperling vs. Meenan.
468—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
816—Hass vs. Luey.
1105—Duque vs. Collins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2005—Loew vs. Gammons.
4662—Stern vs. Peyser.
2137—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Loftus.
4420—L. C. Wanamaker Co. vs. Matheson.
4277—Stanley vs. Miner.
4715—Noel vs. Hopkins.
3952—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
4174—Craighead vs. Universal Trust Co.
4836—McGay vs. Hoffstadt.
4781—Schubart vs. Hirshberg.
4780—Kirby vs. Schaeffel
4399—Fones vs. Copeland

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Theodore Allen.
2—Julius Hackel.
3—John Minor.
4—John Grant.
5—John Farrell.

Pleadings.

1—James D. Healey.
2—Joseph Carberry.
3—Frank Hands.
4—James Rogers.
5—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Walsh for the People.

1—John Suffield.
2—William Graham.
3—Benjamin Shapiro.
4—Samuel Ehrlich.
5—John Moran, William Carroll.
6—Bernard Schallman.
7—John Scarabelich.
8—Moses Silverstein.
9—John Murray, Frank Costello.
10—Harry L. Quipps.
11—Franklyn Allen.
12—Dennis Shea.
13—Bernard Schlage.
14—Frank S. Karpa.
15—Charles Knoss.
16—James McDonald.
17—Simon Mischel.
18—Arthur P. Forcello.
19—Jacob Schroeder.
20—Palmo Paeco.
21—George Silikowitsch, Samuel Schure, James W. Carroll.
22—Nicolaus Reasner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—John Sullivan.
2—Frederick Schumacher.
3—Samuel Liebel.
4—Samuel Buchsbaum.
5—George H. Lyhden.
6—Peter Walsh, William Donohue.
7—George Myers.
8—James Roma.
9—Meyer Stolasky.
10—Michael Salestine.
11—Morris Simon.
12—Fanny Spalter.
13—Thomas Morrissey.
14—Thaddeus B. Eiker.
15—Leo Lederer.
16—Giambalyte Schcappacino.
17—Joseph Livingston.
18—James Shanks.
19—Henry Schroeder, Charles Rungen, Henry Gassler, Lena Beckert.
20—Moses Schlesinger.
21—Isidore Sommerfield.
22—Abraham M. Levy.
23—Edward P. Bostwick.
24—David Goldstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Walter Le Roy.
2—John K. Hester.
3—Michael Murphy, Joseph Miller.
4—Joseph Miller.
5—Hattie Wilson, Nellie Klein.
6—Richard Rutledge, George A. White.
7—Philip Kumler.
8—William Ward.
9—William C. Rehm.
10—Rocco Petereofaccio.
11—Nellie Miller.
12—Noah Rockefeller.
13—Joe Ho.
14—Walter Elliott.
15—Thomas J. Dunn.
16—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Money vs. Bonavia, (two cases)—George E. Kent. Matter of Abbey & Schoeffel—Frank D. Arthur. People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank—John P. Clarke. Phillips vs. Dimon—William L. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Babbitt vs. Babbitt—Nathaniel Myers. Gray vs. Baldwin—John H. Cole. Matter of Monson—Pratt C. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Nebeuzahl—Henry Kropf.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

CITY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Hurd, J. James F. Read, Israel Pollock, Oliver Lewis, George Comny, John Curry, Edward Barnes, Matthew Fay, and John Mayer.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—The will of Mary Carroll, John F. Cooper, William L. Booth, James Brennan, Julia Grady, Bernard Leddy, and Agnes E. Taylor.

The estate of J. Lindley Pyle, Henry T. Clarke, and Mary E. Clark.

The accounting of J. Lindley Pyle.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

28—Guardianship of Smith infants.
29—Will of Margaret Reardon.
23—Will of Jacob Wahlen.
30—Administration of Joseph Friedner.
31—Accounting of Mary T. Kelly.
25—Will of William Smith.

SUPREME COURT KINGS COUNTY.

All causes from 4995 to 5365 (being the entire Trial Term Calendar) will be called on Tuesday, April 19, 1898, at 4:30 P. M. in Part I.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go upon a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up, the object being to get rid of causes which are dead or never to be tried.

Excuses will not be taken on the day calendar unless strictly legal and presented by affidavit.

JOHN P. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

418—Flynn vs. Coney Island and Brook. R. R. Co.
375—Quantin vs. Moody.
352—N. Y. Building Loan and Banking Co. vs. Purdy.
428—Young vs. Atchinson.
149—Berti vs. Fine.
374—Wuest vs. Reitz.
467—Angel vs. The Methodist Church of Williamsburg.
431—Stapf vs. Stapf.
368—Flynn vs. Cline.
443—Acker vs. Doscher Friedman Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

3113—Maurer vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
3912—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
4518—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
4026, 4027—Schroeder vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4048—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
4049—Mann vs. Rosenthal.
4089—Tobeux vs. B. H. R. R.
4116—Platt vs. N. Y. Lighterage Co.
4120—Goold vs. Ehrlich.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4148—Paturel vs. B. H. R. R.
4157—Hedebeck vs. Connecticut Indemnity Assn.
4176, 4178—Blakkal vs. Nassau R. R.
3278—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3198—Samuels vs. Swezey's Son & Co.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
2151—Tracy vs. Abele.
563—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
5142—General Electric Co. vs. Nassau R. R. Co. and others.
4193—Furbish vs. De Fere.
4197—Davidson vs. B. H. R. R.
4225—Anderson vs. Vail.
4260—Looff vs. Hofele.
4282—Goldstein vs. Bitz.
4289—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
4294—McNicholas vs. B. H. R. R.
2229—McGrath vs. Alger.
2657—O'Flaherty vs. Nassau R. R.
3200—Wicks vs. Beck.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
3412—Postelman vs. Pacher et al.
4314—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4320—Lovell vs. B. H. R. R.
4328—Putter vs. Nassau R. R.
4330—Dickoff vs. Nassau R. R.
4336—Grooes vs. Monegal.
4359—Bergen vs. Roberts.
4365—Downey vs. Low et al.
4367—Eppelsin vs. Buttling.
4372—Barber vs. Constable et al.
2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
3096—Godkin vs. Becker et al.
2909—Reinhardt vs. Young.
2356½—Owen vs. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
3247—Alexander vs. B. H. R. R.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
3346—Ledwith vs. McArdle.

The following causes are held ready for Wednesday:

5208—McKee vs. Nassau R. R.
2553—Woodcock vs. Veneer Seat Co.
2697—Cummings vs. Maryland Steel Co.
5169—Fineran vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
3389—Seckels vs. Freedman.
2893—Holland vs. Gouge et al.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Architectural Works.
4462—Pierson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4465—Howard vs. O'Donnell.
4470—Schleringer vs. Fulton and Flatbush Storage.
4530—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4537—Blake vs. Reilly.
4542—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4564—Blend vs. Manhattan R. R.
4571—Maley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4590—Folk vs. Buttling.
4594—Rinaldi vs. Giordano.
4598—Bruno vs. 42d St. and Manhattan R. R.
4599—Nardo vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

5332—White Star Towing Co. vs. Long Island City.
5336—L'Hommedieu vs. Long Island City.
2889—Prenderville vs. Nassau R. R.
989—Browne et al. vs. Herter Brothers.
3193—Crocker vs. Porter.
4284—Fennell vs. B. H. R. R.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2014—Sharpegger, Jr., vs. Strohmyer.
2890—Flack vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
3112—Slocum vs. Sutherland.
4531—Dewald vs. Gastmyer.
4601—Warrington vs. Nassau R. R.
4604—Williams vs. N. Y. Journal.
4605—Shumway vs. Met. Street R. R.
4615—McCormick vs. Sun Publishing Co.
4616—W. P. Rae Co. vs. Interstate Realty Co.
4622—Friberg vs. Tren.
4625—Applegate vs. Robertson.
4635—Fritch vs. Nass.
4636—Palmer vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4637—Crockett vs. Nassau R. R.
4641—Seawanhaka Boat Club vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry.
4650—Brooks vs. Vogel.
4651—Smalley vs. Nassau R. R.
4663—Smith vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4677—Niblo vs. Abraham.
4679—Rostenscher vs. Brodsky.
4686—Miller vs. City of Brooklyn.
4691—Napier vs. Mollenhauer Sugar Co.
694—Gray vs. Sun Printing Co.
4704—Ehrlich vs. Nassau R. R.
4705—Quackenboss vs. Foster.
4713—Beissbarth vs. Fleischman.
720—McInerney vs. Nassau R. R.
4732—Grant vs. Slaughter.
4742—Joyce vs. Joyce.
4751—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4753—Welz & Zereveck vs. Tolk et al.
4757—Toreifel vs. Scott.
4759—Lordi vs. Amoroso.
4760—Courtenay vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
4761—Wetmore vs. Mason.
4763—O'Brien vs. Smith.
4786—Jacob vs. Jacob.
4787—Ruddon vs. Horton Ice Cream Co.
4788—Hedenberg vs. Chamberlain.
4801—Erwood vs. Kalbfleisch.
4802—Erwood vs. Binns.
4803—Elliott vs. Davidson.
4807—Wessel vs. Ott.
4812—Baker vs. Sun Publishing Co.
4814—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
815—Castaqueto vs. Castaqueto.
4820—Reichardt vs. Duryea.
4822—Graham, Jr., vs. Little & Co.
4825—Remley vs. Long Island R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4825.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.

544—Clera vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
569—Wilmot vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
580—Donohue vs. Bernhardt.
177—Palmer vs. Kurtz.
506—Carey vs. B'klyn Wharfage and Warehouse Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Nonenumerated Day Calendar. Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.

92—Denterman vs. Pollock.
93—Denterman vs. Pollock.
95—Hempy vs. Griess.
96—Quinn vs. Feitner.
98—Sexton vs. Met. St. R'way.
99—Maller vs. American Lace Works.
100—Hicks vs. New Jersey Car Co.
102—General Electric Co. vs. Nassau R. R.
103—Knowles vs. Lichenstein.
104—Seitz vs. Schrell.
105—Merritt vs. Merritt.
106—Gibbons vs. Bush Co.
107—Peabody vs. Bertrand.
109—Werner vs. Virgil Practice Co.
110—Cruikshank vs. Cruikshank.
111—Matter of Goodwin.
112—People vs. Hembetz.

Queens County Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J. Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140a—Herrmann vs. B. H. R. R.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwars vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.
169—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
170—Tucker vs. Brush.
171—Miller vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
175—Weiss vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if answered ready:

176—Brown vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
178—Smith vs. Sault.
180—Voorhees vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
181—Holket vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
184—Kiernan vs. Steinthal.
185—Chambers vs. Gillen.

Equity calendar will be called on April 25, unless otherwise directed.

THOMAS C. FELTON A SUICIDE.

Son of Former Harvard President Shot Himself in a Boston Hospital.

BOSTON, April 18.—It was learned to-day, in spite of the efforts of the authorities to keep the matter secret, that Thomas C. Felton of New York City, a son of Cornelius C. Felton, a former professor and President of Harvard University, committed suicide by shooting in a private room at the Massachusetts General Hospital last Wednesday.

The patient was suffering from a complication of diseases which, it is claimed, made him insane and rendered constant attendance necessary. He took his life while his nurse's back was turned. How he obtained the revolver is a mystery.

The hospital authorities suppressed the facts, which came out through an error in making out the returns for the necessary burial-permit.

Cornelius Conway Felton, father of the deceased, died in 1862. He was University Professor of Greek and Eliot Professor of Greek Literature at Harvard and President of the university from 1860 to the time of his death.

Ada Richmond Stetson's New Claim.

BOSTON, April 18.—Ada Richmond Stetson, who claims to be the widow of John Stetson, Jr., although the courts have disallowed her claim, has filed a probate notice that she waives the provisions of his will which gave all his estate to his therein-mentioned wife, Kate Stokes Stetson, since deceased, and left her nothing, and claims such portion of his real estate and personal estate as the law entitles her to have, as if he had died intestate. This claim postpones a final settlement of his estate.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE DWELLING, 3 stories, 20 ft., price, $27,000; mortgage, $15,000 at 4½ per cent., in exchange for one or two lots ready for building. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

$60 A MONTH.—Comfortable and attractive cottage; perfect order inside and outside. 105 East 83d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER. Resident.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET TO A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A HANDsomely furnished apartment from May 1st until October 1st, 1898, with privilege of one year's renewal of lease to October 1st, 1899, in one of the finest streets in New York. Address, with reference, H. B., 330 Broadway. Rent, $2,500 per annum.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

393 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.
Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of
LESTER BROTHERS,
Real Estate Brokers,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

MANY WANT CUBA ANNEXED

Spaniards and the Better Clas Feel that It Would Insure Their Personal Safety.

DR. CONGOSTO USES HIS FIST

Secretary General of Cuba Strikes a Newspaper Man—Autonomy's Failure—The Suspension of Hostilities Proves Vain.

HAVANA, April 13, (via Vera Cruz, Mexico:)—In the midst of the complicated political situation one fact stands out clearly and stubbornly, in spite of the claims and counterclaims of the insurgents and Autonomists, and that is that the better class of people, particularly among the Spanish residents here, grow daily more and more in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as being the only safe solution of the crisis, and as the only plan which will guarantee the safety of their persons and the integrity of their interests.

Much has been written during the past three years regarding the difficulties experienced by the newspaper correspondents and others in their dealings with the Spanish censor and other officials of the Government having jurisdiction in their cases. The following incident will tend to throw further light upon this particular feature of life at the Cuban capital. There was a lively scene yesterday morning at the censor's office. Dr. Congosto, the Secretary General of Cuba, and formerly Consul for Spain at Philadelphia, paid a visit to the censor, and, accidentally or otherwise, he there happened to meet Señor Corso, a reporter of The Union Constitucional.

"Come here, child," said the Secretary General to the newspaper man; "I want you to understand that the next time you put my name in the papers I will give you such a kicking that you won't do it again."

Dr. Congosto Passes the Lie.

"You will do nothing of the kind," answered Señor Corso, warmly; "I have not used your name at all. I have only said that news is kept in the office of the Secretary General, and is not given to the newspapers in proper time."

"You lie!" cried the Secretary General.

"You lie yourself!" retorted the journalist.

This was more than the Secretary General of Cuba could stand, so he promptly hit Señor Corso in the face, landing his blow in spite of the efforts of the scribe to defend himself.

At this stage of the hostilities Señor Mendez, the censor, interfered, and stopped what otherwise might have developed into a very interesting little scrimmage.

Spanish honor, however, had been outraged, and so Señor Corso sent Señors Lopez, Bazo, and Heraldy, as his seconds, to Dr. Congosto, and the latter appointed as his seconds Señors Fernandez de Castro and Jover, the Secretary General resolving to give the newspaper man all the satisfaction the latter demanded. Further developments are awaited with interest.

The news of the encounter in the censor's office soon spread all over Havana, and little else was talked about last night, in spite of the acuteness of the political crisis. At the clubs and in the cafés the affair was fully ventilated, and the newspapers freely criticised the conduct of Dr. Congosto as being unbecoming to an officer of his rank.

As to the situation generally, there is little change at present. A number of employes of different classes have recently joined the insurgents, and others have left the island without permission, both parties dreading the outcome of an insurgent triumph.

So far as autonomy is concerned, the officials of the Colonial Government have already committed so many mistakes that, should autonomy last a year longer, the people would be so thoroughly convinced of its impotency that they would rebel against it.

The suggestion of a plebiscite does not meet with favor in Autonomist circles, it being pointed out that the disciples of autonomy have no money or other means with which to successfully organize a popular vote throughout the island, much less the will to do so, even if the means were at their disposal. The Conservatives would fight the plan tooth and nail, and as they represent the bulk of the wealth of the island they would not be likely to allow, as they put it, "insolence to govern capital," a state of affairs, the Conservatives add, which does not exist in any other country in the world.

Men Refuse to Work on Defenses.

The work of fortifying the coasts of Cuba, from a Spanish standpoint, is progressing rapidly and effectively. Naturally, not many details of the plans adopted are allowed to become public property, but it is understood that the planting of torpedoes has been progressing with a certain amount of activity, considering the resources at the disposal of the Spanish engineers and military authorities generally.

Although the Government offers, it is said, $2 per day to men who will work at the fortifications, there are not many workmen able or willing to do so. Even the unfortunate reconcentrados say they would rather die of hunger than work upon the fortifications.

As anticipated by almost everybody, Gen. Pando, the Spanish Commander in Chief in the field, has returned here, after a number of useless efforts to prevail upon the insurgents to arrange terms for peace, and many people here predict that the efforts of the Autonomist Government will prove equally fruitless. The insurgents maintain the stand which they have held all along, namely, that they will not accept anything short of independence.

The Spanish officers and patriots of Spain pretend to have received the news of the suspension of hostilities with feelings of perfect disgust, the officers going so far as to say that they feel insulted at being practically considered impotent to end the insurrection by forcible means. Now they appear to be gradually awakening to the fact that matters are reaching a point which indicates that their stay in Cuba is likely to be of very short duration. At the clubs the officers are already talking about getting ready to leave, and they are discussing their future prospects in Spain, where their pay is considerably less than it is here, and are reflecting upon the fact that promotion will be very slow when once the war in Cuba is over.

In the provinces a feeling of alarm prevails among the better classes, and families which can afford to do so are chartering vessels to get away, while others would very much like to do so if they could, but they are hesitating between the certainty of Spanish vengeance, in some shape or other, if they go, and the possibility of being able to placate the victorious insurgents if they remain.

Gen. Lee Attacked by the Press.

After the United States Consul General, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and the newspaper correspondents left Havana, the press commenced attacking them, paying particular attention to Gen. Lee, who is terribly hated here among the Spaniards, who believe that he more than any one else is responsible for a great deal of the hard feeling existing between the United States and Spain. The Spaniards call him not the Consul General of the United States, but the "Consul General of the rebels." The General, it cannot be denied, was hissed by the crowds, among which were many soldiers, when he left Havana, the Spaniards also indulging in many offensive and insulting cries. But, it should be added, these adieux did not appear to disturb the American General in the slightest degree.

CUBANS DEFEAT SPANIARDS.

They Overcome a Fort at Espujarosa and Burn a Tobacco Factory.

HAVANA, April 18—9 A. M.—News of further fighting between the insurgents and Spanish troops in the Province of Pinar del Rio reached here to-day. It appears that a force of insurgents, under Lores Aguilar Rizo, made an attack, two days ago, upon the Spanish fort at Espujarosa, Pinar del Rio, and had the best of the fighting, even according to the Spanish account of the affair. The official report of the fight says the fort was a small one, garrisoned by volunteers, who made "a heroic defense, lasting three hours." In the meantime, however, it is officially admitted, the insurgents entered the town and plundered and burned a tobacco warehouse. The Spanish report adds that the garrison of the fort lost four men killed and had nine men wounded.

FATAL FIRE IN A FARM HOUSE.

Husband of the Owner Thought to Have Started Flames and Perished in Them.

NEW HYDE PARK, L. I., April 18.—The house, barn, and other buildings on the Kiefer farm, at Herrick, were totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock. A man supposed to be Anthony Kiefer was burned to death. [illegible] it is believed Kiefer set the buildings on fire and delayed too long in leaving the house, and so was suffocated and burned to death. He had had trouble with his wife for some time. Mrs. Kiefer had the money of the family. In March there appeared in a local paper a notice signed by Mrs. Kiefer in which she gave warning that she would not be responsible for any debts contracted by her husband after March 30.

This angered Kiefer, and he, it is said, drove his wife and family from the house. He was arrested, charged with assault and threats to kill, and the hearing was set for next Wednesday. On Saturday afternoon Kiefer appeared before Justice Searing at Mineola as complainant against his son George, twelve years old, whom he charged with stealing money from him. Justice Searing adjourned the case until Thursday next.

In the meantime no one had been living at the Kiefer farm. The property is owned by Mrs. Kiefer. This morning when an exploration of the ruins was made what appears to have been the body of a man was found in the house close to one of the exits. Kiefer cannot be found, and a portion of a truss of peculiar construction was found on the body. This is the only means of identification, but it is considered conclusive. Coroner Skinner of Mineola took charge of the case.

KLONDIKE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Reindeer Die for Want of Proper Forage—Capt. Brainard Ordered to Report in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The complete failure of the Alaskan reindeer expedition was announced to the War Department this morning in a telegram from Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Military Department of the Columbia.

This telegram summarizes a report from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, at Dyea, to the effect that reindeer are a failure in Alaska, for want of proper forage, and useless for all the exploring expeditions in Alaska; that many are already dead, but moss has been found by which part of the herd may be saved; that the time lost will compel the reorganization of Exploring Expedition No. 1 if it is to go on, but on the advice of Capt. Ray and on his own judgment Dr. Jackson recommends the recall of the expedition, remarking that Capt. Ray brings full information of the region it was expected to explore, and that the services of Capt. Brainard are no longer required in that connection.

Expedition No. 1 referred to was to have proceeded to Dawson from Dyea over what is known as the Dawson Trail, and was in command of Capt. Brainard.

Acting on the recommendation of Gen. Merriam, an order was issued at the War Department to-day relieving Capt. Brainard from further duty with the expeditions in Alaska and directing him to report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence at Washington.

KILLED BY EXPRESS TRAIN.

Mr. McCannon's Foot Caught in a Cattle Guard and Held Fast.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 18.—While walking along the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks near Oak Tree last night, Thomas McCannon of South Plainfield attempted to cross over the slanting piece of timber devised as a guard to keep cattle from the tracks, and slipped, with the result of wedging one of his feet in between the timber so that he was compelled to remain in that position while the fast Western express, due in New York at 8 o'clock, approached and crushed out his life.

When within 100 yards of the spot the engineer saw in the gleam of the headlight the form of a man swaying back and forth in desperate endeavor to get loose from his perilous position. The air brakes were applied, but too late. The train was stopped and run back. It was found that McCannon had been instantly killed. His body was taken back to South Plainfield, and from there sent to Perth Amboy to-day. He was unmarried and forty years of age.

May Form a Separate Company.

SING SING, N. Y., April 18.—An effort is being made by the young men of this village to renew their application for the formation of a separate company of the National Guard in this town. A little over a year ago a petition to that effect was signed, but no encouragement was given it, as it was said the State had enough companies and there was no chance for an appropriation for an armory. Now, with war in prospect and men wanted, the chance is considered a good one to get recognition, and efforts are consequently being made to get an organization effected as soon as possible.

Robert Lackey Dies in Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18.—A private dispatch received here to-day says that Robert Lackey, for many years in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Road and lately train master of the Royal Blue line, dropped dead at his home in Philadelphia this morning.

Methodists for Lay Representation.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 18.—At to-day's session of the Northern New York Methodist Conference a vote taken on the question of equal clerical and lay delegates to the General Conference resulted 128 for and [illegible] against.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hollywood Hotel and Cottages,
WEST END, NEW JERSEY.
Renovated, Sanitary Plumbing, Sewerage, etc.
PARTIES DESIRING ACCOMMODATIONS SEASON 1898 CALL OR COMMUNICATE WITH
R. T. DUNLOP,
HOTEL IMPERIAL,
BROADWAY AND 32D ST.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Somerset Inn
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—GENTLEMEN: Superior teacher of mathematics and French; Episcopalian preferred. Superior teacher of mathematics and organ; Episcopalian preferred. Interviews this week. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

DESIRABLE SUNNY ROOMS, RUNNING [illegible]; convenient to L and all cars. Terms [illegible]. 126 West 65th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE [illegible], dining room, closets, and adjacent [illegible] for gentleman; house near 93d St. "L," [illegible] Central Park. Address [illegible], Box 261 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Caretakers.

CARETAKER.—By a young married woman to care for private house during the Summer; first-class laundress; former employer can be seen. L. D., Box 400, 1,227 Broadway.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or will do waiting alone; very best city reference. 329 East 38th St., McCue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference; present employer's. M. C., 100 East 17th St., Room 13.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with laundry work in private family. Call, Tuesday, 253 West 68th St., two flights up, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good city references. 211 East 95th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; two years' best reference. 58 East 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a private family; country for Summer; reference. 228 East 82d St., care Martin.

CHAMBERMAID.—As first-class chambermaid; eight years' personal reference. Ring Byrne's bell, 564 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; first-class reference. M., 554 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a Swedish man as cook and valet and to take charge of apartment for one or more gentlemen; he is very efficient. R. H., Room 302 Kennedy Building, corner 22d St. and 4th Av.; office hours, 2 to 5.

COOK.—By respectable, middle-aged, Scotch woman as cook and assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city reference; the last employer can be seen; no cards. 66 West 47th St.

COOK.—As competent cook; best city reference; private family; city. 589 5th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; reference. 688 10th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced graduate, competent to instruct in English, French, and the elements of Latin and Spanish; not securing the above, would assume duties of lady's companion or of amanuensis; is a fine reader; small salary; reference. Address, during two weeks, Tau, Box 184, Times.

GOVERNESS.—By well educated French governess; superior musician; fond of children; would take entire charge; best city references. 45 West 45th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By two Swedish girls, lately landed, in small private families. Call Tuesday at 426 West 27th St.; ring Sandin's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to secure a position for a refined girl to take care of a small child and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; present employer can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday before 12 o'clock. 32 West Washington Square.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged French lady's maid; superior seamstress, dressmaker; accustomed to travel; very obliging; country preferred; city reference. Agathe, Box 310, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid and seamstress or maid to grown children; willing to make herself useful in every way; also willing to travel; best of references. Call on Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12, 16 East 75th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid or to grown children; good needlewoman, hairdresser, packer; first-class references. B. Ross, 219 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' reference from present employer. Call at Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. and 42d St., Room 312, Monday and Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a trustworthy woman as maid and seamstress, chambermaid or waitress; willing and obliging; best personal references. 114 East 19th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' reference from present employer. Apply at Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. and 42d St., Room 312, Monday and Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MAID, &c.—As maid or sick attendant; manicures; North German Protestant; willing to travel; city family. Hassards, 319 West 47th St.

MAID.—By competent Swiss woman as traveling maid; good packer and sailor; languages; city references; wages $25. Marie, 216 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress; by day or at home; or as plain cook; undoubted personal references. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady leaving town wishes to secure a situation for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Inquire at present employer's, 149 West 34th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 167 East 56th St.; ring McGrath's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant laundress; thoroughly experienced; good city reference. S., Box 369, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by a respectable girl; best city reference. 634 3d Av.; ring once.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a reliable middle-aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference. 106 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a Christian girl as seamstress and light housework, or waiting; willing to make herself useful; city references. 576 East 149th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid; present employer. 15 East 29th St.

Miscellaneous.

WORK.—By neat, reliable colored woman to do a few hours' work daily; can give best city references. Care King, 115 East 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a young man; thoroughly competent as such; first-class city and country personal references. Private, Box 366, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended; city. Call or address for two days, W., 241 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad would like to find situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend; $50. Butler, 38 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; good long city reference; last employer can be seen. E., Box 331, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By single man as butler; thoroughly competent; age thirty-four; best city references; moderate wages. Care Bailey, 228 East 37th St.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family for country; knows duties thoroughly; best references. J. C., 998 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; is trustworthy, honest, and sober; best city reference. I. M., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a strictly first-class colored butler; best city references. J. W., Box 306, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER, VALET, HEAD MAN.—English; Professional; 20 years' experience; abstainer. Scott, 314 East 62d St.

BUTLER.—As butler; French-Swiss; aged forty-five; first-class city reference. 240 West 33d St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife, no family, private house to care for; wife good cook and laundress; reference. Mrs. Keating, 240 East 41st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—First-class; by man and wife; English; thoroughly understand their duties in all branches; first-class reference. H. Dingley, 41 Christopher St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands every branch of his business; first-class rider and driver; five years' first-class reference. Coachman, 928 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; thoroughly competent in all duties; married; 30; 5 years' reference. Blake, 1,358 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; can be highly recommended from last employer. Coachman, 172 West 72d St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 42 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—28; strong; good appearance; thoroughly understands the care of horses; all round man on private place. Fitzpatrick, 1,306 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman; useful if required; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care [illegible], 326 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN, GROOM.—Single; understands duties thoroughly; smart appearance; careful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful, trustworthy; unsurpassed personal recommendations; moderate expectations. D., 769 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; aged 32; highly recommended; excellent driver; sober, civil, and attentive to duties; city or country. William O'Connor, 201 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal reference. Coachman, 736 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—Married; country place; competent, reliable, careful driver; don't use liquor or tobacco; understands lawn, roads, furnace; personal references. Box 14, 419 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER—COOK.—By man and wife; gentleman's place; man, gardener; wife, cook; reliable, in all branches; best reference. Gardener, 315 East 41st St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By experienced gardener and florist; married man; on gentleman's place. 139 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; understands his business; first-class references. Byrne, 319 East 34th St.

Valets.

VALET.—As attendant by young man; thoroughly experienced; highest city references. L. B., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, 17, RESIDING WITH PARENTS, WANTS to learn the electrical business thoroughly; some experience; references. Keim, 1,513 3d Av.

BOY, age 17, in mercantile establishment; best references. A. B., Box 128, Times.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; 32 years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (NEW Yorker,) experienced in position requiring executive ability, courtesy, and diplomacy, would act as private secretary to elderly lady or gentleman desiring conscientious assistant; (not a stenographer or typewriter;) could assume entire management of business affairs for party going abroad; highest city references. For interview address Discretion, Box 124 Times Office.

YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION WITH family in country; references. S. E., 338 East 59th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A young woman as nurse to two children until May 15; must have good references; sleeping at home preferred; good wages. Call between 12 and 3, Tuesday, Mrs. C. A. Moran, 41 East 50th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EVANS & HECHLER.—The people of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of EVANS & HECHLER, (Phoenix Machine Works,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part One, thereof, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Max D. Josephson, as assignee of above-named Evans & Hechler, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the said Court, this 4th day of April, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk. [Seal.]

HYMAN & GOLDMAN, Att'ys for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap5-1aw6wTu&My17

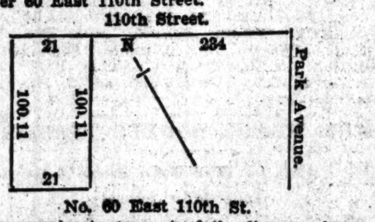
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, New York County.—GUSTAV FALK, plaintiff, v. JAMES W. KETCHAM, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, distant two hundred and thirty-four feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty-one feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, and thence easterly along said street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, known as Number 60 East 110th Street.



No. 60 East 110th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is as follows: Amount due plaintiff on mortgage mentioned in the complaint, $10,358.33, with interest thereon from March 22d, 1898; costs and allowance, $343; expenses of sale, about $150; annual taxes for 1896, $160.50, with interest; annual taxes for 1897, $157.50, with interest; water rates for 1896, $25.35, with interest; water rates for 1897, $25.35, with interest. The above amounts are stated approximately pursuant to Rule 14 of the Supreme Court, First Department.—Dated New York, March 29th, 1898.
DONALD McLEAN, Referee.
m29-2aw3wT&F&a19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

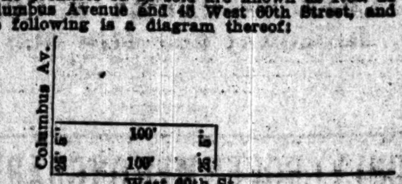
SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, as Trustee for Neilson Brown under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against MATTHEW KELLY, ANNIE KELLY, and others, defendants.—Notice of sale.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment duly appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City, County, and State of New York, on the 3d day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 22d Ward of the City of New York, with the building and improvements thereon erected, known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Columbus (formerly known as Ninth) Avenue and West 60th Street, and running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue 25 feet 5 inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with 60th Street, and part of the way through a party wall, 100 feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Columbus Avenue, 25 feet 5 inches to the northerly side of 60th Street, and thence westwardly, along 60th Street, 100 feet to the corner aforesaid, the place of beginning. The said premises being located in Block 1,113, Section No. 4, on the Land Map of the City of New York. Together with the appurtenances.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall St., N. Y. City.

The premises to be sold are known as Nos. 21 Columbus Avenue and 45 West 60th Street, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises to satisfy which the property is to be sold is $45,806.25, with interest thereon from the 29th day of March, 1898, besides the costs and allowance, amounting to $373.40, with interest thereon from April 6th, 1898, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the referee out of the purchase money, or allowed to the purchaser, is taxes for 1896, $642; taxes for 1897, $630; unpaid water rents for 1897, $98.10, and assessment of July 20th, 1894, $7.12, making an aggregate of $1,372.22, to which should be added the interest on said amounts, respectively.—Dated New York, April 8th, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.
ap12-2aw3wTu&F&my2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLCOT, HELEN J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN J. ALLCOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,116 East 175th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the sixth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of January, 1898. EDMOND C. ALLCOT, Administrator, &c. HENRY E. KLUGH, Atty. for Adm'r, 108 Fulton St., N. Y.
f1-1aw6mTu

ANDREWS, HENRY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. ANDREWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 12th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1898. WILLIAM G. HOSEA, Executor. ADAMS & ALLEN, Attorneys for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City.
ap5-1aw6mTu

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
n9-1aw6mTu

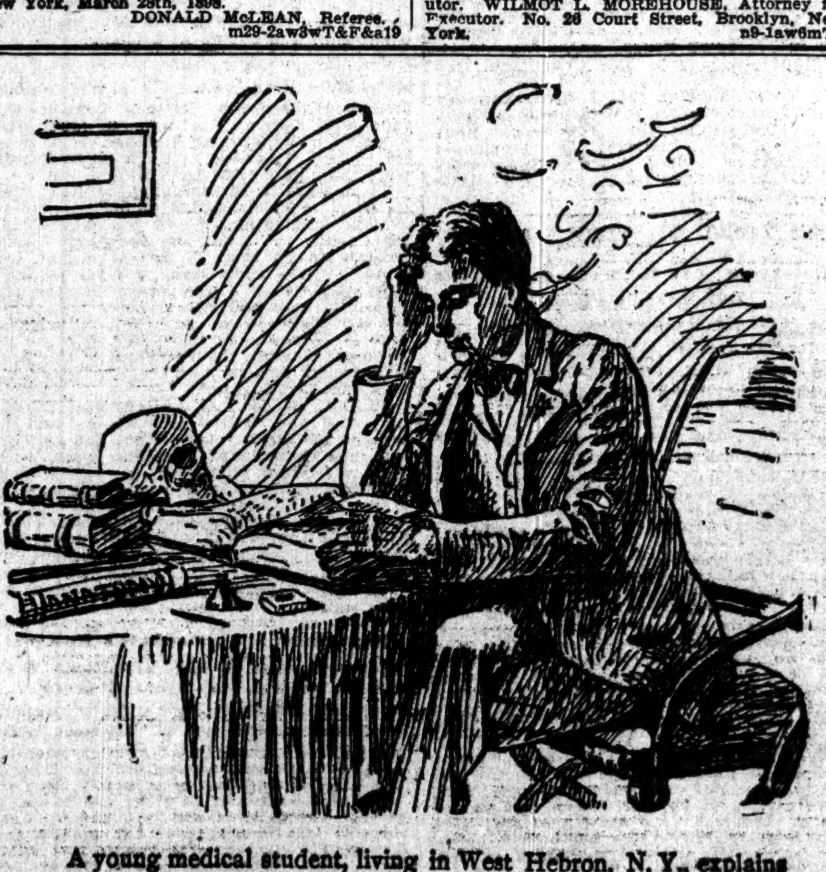
DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.
o26-1aw6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
o19-1aw6mTu

HALL, AGNES S. V. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES S. V. A. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry B. Anderson, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1898. FREDERIC C. WAGNER, Executor. HENRY B. ANDERSON, Attorney for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York.
mh22-1aw6mTu

HART, ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE E. BLYDENBURGH HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Merrill & Rogers, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the seventh day of March, 1898. E. BURTON HART, Administrator. MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mh8-1aw6mTu

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
n9-1aw6mTu



A young medical student, living in West Hebron, N. Y., explains some severe difficulties he has encountered in spite of his professional training. "After eating a hearty meal," he says, "I would have an uncomfortable feeling of fullness and would raise gas. Of course if this had continued I would have been a good case for some doctor. In the morning I would have a feeling of nausea and sometimes would vomit. Seeing an advertisement of Ripans Tabules, I sent for two packages and took a Tabule after each meal. Before I had taken two boxes I was completely cured of the disagreeable feelings. I occasionally take a Tabule when I feel the need of it, and I now have as good a digestion as anybody would want. If any one doubts this refer him to me."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 208 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.
d7-1aw6mTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Att'ys for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City.
d14-1aw6mTu

SHORTILL, MARGARET EMMA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles M. Brennan, Mary E. Kane, Margaret Rogers, Hannah L. Provost, Adelaide B. Hart, Josephine C. Meehan, Caroline G. Fessenden, Michael E. O'Connor, Agnes McCabe, Joseph O'Connor, Margaret A. O'Connor, and Charles O'Connor, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET EMMA SHORTILL, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Sarah Jones of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated April 9th, 1886, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret Emma Shortill, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAMES A. DEERING, Attorney for petitioner, 15 Wall St., New York City.
ap19-1aw7wTu

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Fort Monroe

(OLD POINT COMFORT)

AND

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Are the most interesting points in the country at this time.

FINE STEAMSHIPS OF THE

OLD DOMINION LINE

PERFORM DAILY SERVICE.

Through Tickets Returning by Rail or Water.

For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone No. 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice President and Traffic Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, June 1, Noon
Britannic, June 8, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.
La Navarre.....April 23
La Normandie...April 30
La Bourgogne.....May 7
La Touraine.....May 14
La Gascogne.....May 21
La Bretagne.....May 28
Gen. Ag'cy for U.S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM......Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK............April 23
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Winifreda.........April 23
Victoria...........May 7
Boadicea.........May 14
Alexandra.........May 21
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu......April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu...........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA via Honolulu............June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**
EMPRESS OF CHINA...May 9, July 11, Sept. 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA...May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
WARRIMOO, May 5. AORANGI, June 2
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Iroquois, Tues., Apr. 19
Algonquin, Wed., Apr. 20
Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22
Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
[illegible], Tu., May 17, 10 AM
K. Fr'drich, May 24, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier.......................Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise..................Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra....Apr. 23, 10 AM
Kai. W. II. Apr. 30, 10 AM
Fulda.....May 7, 10 AM
Ems.......May 14, 10 AM
Aller.......May 21, 10 AM
Werra......May 28, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Penns'l'v'a, May 14, Noon
Palatia.....May 21, 4 PM
Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
Patria......June 4, 2 PM
Also S. S. Russia...................April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 18. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
KENSINGTON..April 20
WESTERNLAND..April 27
BERLIN..........May 4
NOORDLAND.....May 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 4:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A.M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:33, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:03 A. M. Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:33 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals à la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5.20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ISLES IDENTIFIED HEPBURN

Pointed Out the Mysterious "Col. Webster" in the Astor House Rotunda.

MUCH EXCITEMENT CREATED

Hepburn Was Eating Dinner and Was Picked from a Crowd—Denied He Is the "Colonel" and Made a Scene—His Arrest To-day.

Another sensational act in the Brooklyn drama of fraud, bribery, and perhaps murder was played yesterday, and this time the scene was shifted from the Grand Jury room and the District Attorney's office to the Astor House. "Col. Webster," the mysterious personage with the diamond, who held the secret conference with Frederick G. Isles in the Sinclair House at which Isles alleges the bribery plot was unfolded to him, stepped from his concealment into the light and disclosed the features of William Hepburn. The identification was made in the most dramatic manner possible and in the presence of a hundred people.

District Attorney Marean said last week that he was not disturbed at Hepburn's escape from New York. He said confidently that although Hepburn had disappeared as soon as the newspapers connected him with the scandal, yet he would be on hand for identification "on Monday or Tuesday." The District Attorney's reasons for this confidence have not been made known, but prompt to the minute Hepburn returned to New York and was on hand.

Early yesterday afternoon Assistant District Attorney John F. Clarke sallied forth from Mr. Marean's office in the Kings County Court House, accompanied by Isles, the informer. Mr. Clarke had received information from somebody, probably David Welch, that Hepburn would be eating dinner in the Astor House at 2 o'clock. The two men crossed the bridge and appeared in the rotunda of the Astor House at precisely that hour.

Mr. Clarke, taking his companion by the arm, stepped to the centre of the rotunda, and then the Assistant District Attorney said:

"Look around you and see if Col. Webster is at any of these counters."

Hepburn Is Pointed Out.

The informer turned and attentively examined the right half circle of counters. He shook his head, and then turned to the left. He ran his eye rapidly over the men at the counters, until he had gone about half the distance. Then his face lighted up, and seizing Clarke by the arm, he cried: "There he is!"

Still grasping Clarke by the arm, Isles hurried him over to the man he had indicated, who was in company with another. The man, who was Hepburn, turned half around as Isles and Clarke stopped before him. He fixed his eyes on Isles with an angry stare, and Isles, placing his hand on Hepburn's shoulder, said:

"Mr. Clarke, this is the man who was with Charles M. Winant and myself in the Sinclair House on the night of March 15. This is Col. Webster."

Hepburn turned red and his eyes flashed. Turning around so as to face Isles squarely, he looked him in the eye and shouted:

"I am not Col. Webster. My name is William Hepburn. You are a loafer, thief, and blackmailer, and you've been in this business a long while!"

Surveying Isles angrily after this outburst, Hepburn turned to Clarke and said in a milder voice, "Mr. Clarke, you are an honorable gentleman, but I never saw this man before in my life, and I don't know him."

By this time the scene had attracted the attention of every one in the rotunda. The spectators gathered around the three men, most of them ignorant of the cause of the trouble, and all expecting to see blows exchanged. Hepburn's wrath and abusive language had enraged Isles, who shook his finger in the man's face and yelled:

"You know you're the man, and you know you were with me that night. See the fix you've got me into by it!"

"Get out of here!" shouted Hepburn, and stepping toward Isles, he roared out a perfect volley of oaths.

The growth of the crowd and the prospect of a row was more than Mr. Clarke had bargained for. He seized Isles by the arm, drew him away, and dragged him through the crowd and out of the hotel.

Hepburn Will Be Arrested.

The incident was closed for the day, but there will be a sequel to it this morning. District Attorney Marean said after his assistant's return that he intended to have Hepburn arrested to-day. On Wednesday Charles M. Winant, Police Commissioner Philips's secretary, will be arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court for examination, and then probably the public will have an opportunity to learn what is the nature of the "corroborative evidence" which District Attorney Marean claims to have in his possession, and by which he expects to support the testimony of Isles.

The prominence which the newspapers have given to the mystery in the case of Grand Juror Ohlsen's death brought forth an unexpected result yesterday. Capt. James Reynolds, the chief of the Brooklyn detectives, who has claimed that Ohlsen's death was a plain case of suicide, visited the District Attorney and demanded that the Grand Jury investigate the case. He told Mr. Marean that he wanted that body to decide once for all whether Ohlsen had committed suicide or been murdered. The Police Department has from the first held that it was a case of suicide, and Capt. Reynolds said he wanted to have this question settled, that there might be no shadow of an imputation on the management of the case by the police.

The District Attorney replied that he would be glad to comply with the Captain's wishes, but the Grand Jury was too heavily burdened with important cases to take up the matter at once. He promised to bring the matter to the jury's attention as soon as possible, and have a thorough investigation made.

DEAD WITH HER THROAT CUT.

Three Men Arrested on Suspicion of Murder.

As Policeman Bush of the Elizabeth Street Station was passing through Mulberry Street yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, a crowd of excited Italians rushed out of 108 and shouted to him that a woman had been killed in the house.

Lying dead on a bed in one of the rooms in the rear apartment, he found Josephine Inselma, with her throat cut, and the middle finger on her right hand almost severed. Near the woman was a razor, stained with blood and open, and a clasp-knife with the blade open and also covered with blood. None of the tenants could throw much light on the matter.

The woman had been seen entering the house at 1:30 o'clock with groceries in her arms. Detectives were at once put on the case, and learned that the woman had a lover named Joshio Gallushio. The detectives found him with his fruit wagon in the neighborhood, and placed him under arrest. He said he had last seen the woman at noon, and that they had never quarreled, and he had no reason for killing her. Two other men have also been arrested on suspicion.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Founders' Day Is Celebrated with Games and Speech-Making.

Founders' Day was celebrated yesterday at the New York University, on University Heights. It was the sixty-seventh anniversary, and the day's programme was under the auspices of the class of '98.

There was a profusion of bunting and American flags in the buildings. The programme was varied and interesting, and it opened with handicap track games.

A 440-yard dash was run off between ten candidates in order that four men might be picked to represent the university in the Philadelphia relay race on April 30. The four men who crossed the tape first and were chosen are Reiss, Barron, Herman, and Molleson.

At 3 o'clock literary and musical exercises were held in the gymnasium. The Rev. Dr. Schenck of the University Heights Collegiate Church offered a prayer. The Founders' Day oration was delivered by Mitchell Wetherspoon, and addresses were made by President Abbot of the class of '98 and several members of the Faculty. Music was furnished by an orchestra and the Mandolin Club. An informal reception and dancing followed from 4 to 7.

LEGAL NOTES.

IT WAS A VALID DECLARATION OF TRUST.—William H. Starbuck, deceased, was in his lifetime a shipowner, and his brother Sidney was employed in his office. William H. contracted with a firm of shipbuilders to build a vessel, to be called the Tillie E. Starbuck. While the vessel was in course of construction he expressed his intention to give one-eighth of it to his brother Sidney. In December, 1882, he gave his brother a writing agreeing to carry for his account, in accordance with their verbal understanding, this one-eighth interest, "the said one-eighth interest to be transferred to you when paid for, either from the earnings of the said ship, or otherwise." William H. Starbuck died in 1896, and the claim was made by Sidney Starbuck upon the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executors, that they should account for the earnings of the ship and transfer one-eighth to him. On the trial evidence was given, in addition, that William H. Starbuck had declared that plaintiff owned a one-eighth interest in that vessel. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that the agreement was a conditional contract of sale, without any consideration other than the conditions, which were conditions precedent, and had never been fulfilled, and that the transaction at best was a mere option on conditions never performed. The Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, by Justice O'Brien, that "from the nature of the interest claimed, an undivided share in a ship, the corpus was not susceptible of actual delivery; but we think that at the time the writing was given, assuming the fact therein stated to be true that the vessel was then in course of construction, it was sufficiently in being to make it the subject either of a transfer, in whole or in part, equitable or legal, or as to which a valid declaration of trust could have been made. Although, as stated, we must assume that the writing was delivered, because produced by plaintiff, we should not be inclined, if it stood alone, to regard it as a valid declaration of trust. But if, in addition to the writing, we take the subsequent declaration of the testator that the plaintiff owned a one-eighth interest in the vessel, then we think that the principles enunciated in the many cases growing out of the litigation between Govin and Miranda, reported in 140 N. Y., 474, would be controlling." Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justices Patterson and McLaughlin concurred, but Justice Ingraham dissented, saying: "It seems to me that such a contract is one without consideration, and incapable of enforcement, and fails as a declaration of trust in the essential particular that no trust is created, that no present transfer of the ownership of the ship from the defendant's testator, as owner, to himself as trustee, is contemplated or declared, and no statement is made that would affect the title to the ship, except an executory promise to carry and convey at a future time."

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CANNOT EVADE RESPONSIBILITY BY CHANGING ITS NAME.—The Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company, which was organized prior to 1890, as a domestic corporation, in September of that year promised to pay Adolph Goldmark 1 cent a pound on all sales of magnolia metal in Austria and Italy, for five years thereafter. Between March 1, 1892, and March 1, 1895, there were sold in these countries 951,337 pounds of the metal. In May, 1893, the Magnolia Anti-Friction Company caused to be organized the Magnolia Metal Company, under the laws of West Virginia, with a place of business in New York, and made over to it all the property of the first named company, receiving in return all the capital stock of the new organization, and distributing it among the stockholders of the old one, the shareholders in both being identical. The first named company thereupon ceased to do business, the new organization taking up the business of the old one at the same places, the new concern being, as alleged, a mere continuation of the old one under a different name, and carrying out the contracts of the latter. Goldmark brought suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, against the two companies, to recover his commissions, and secured an attachment against the Magnolia Metal Company. An order made at Special Term, denying a motion to vacate the attachment, has just been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff based his right to recover upon the identity of the two corporations, his position being, as stated by Justice O'Brien, who gave the opinion on appeal, "that while there had been a change of address, and removal to another jurisdiction, and the assumption of a new name, it was the self-same identical body that obtained and held all the property and assets, just as it formerly owned and held them, chargeable likewise with the same liabilities; that while there may have been the formal change of place and name, it was, in substance, the same body possessed of the same rights, in possession and control of the same property, and liable for the same obligations." The question, the Court said, was a novel one, by no means free from doubt. Upon a motion to vacate the attachment, the question of the sufficiency of the complaint, Justice O'Brien held, was not to be discussed and treated with the same elaboration as when the question of its sufficiency was presented upon a demurrer. Justices Ingraham and Patterson concurred, while Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin dissented, the Presiding Justice upon the ground that the affidavit upon which the attachment was granted was clearly insufficient. Justice Daly, at Special Term, has at the same time overruled a demurrer to the complaint, holding that upon the plaintiff's allegation "it would seem that there is but one, defendant doing business under a change of organization and name, but remaining substantially the same person, and liable for the debts contracted before the change, as well as for those incurred after. To hold otherwise would enable corporations, by an easy transition from one form of incorporation to another, to evade legal responsibility for their obligations."

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THE PROPERTY WENT TO TESTATOR'S GRANDCHILDREN.—Joseph Staples, who died in 1888, gave the use of his property by his will to his wife, Deborah, during her life, and at her death whatever remained was to be equally divided among his four children; and if any of them should, prior to that time, die leaving issue, "such issue shall take the share or portion of my said estate and property which the parent would have taken if living." A son, Joseph, died in 1892, leaving four infant children. By his will he gave to a brother and sister the share or portion of his father's estate which he was entitled to take and receive under his father's will. The widow, Deborah, died in 1896. William C. Flanagan, as executor, brought an action against Deborah Staples and others to construe the will and to determine whether the interest which Joseph would have taken in his father's estate had he been living at the time of his mother's death now belongs to his four infant children under the will of their grandfather, or whether that interest passed, under the will of the son Joseph, and now belongs to his brother, Julius, and sister, Mrs. Esler. A decision of the trial court, that the interest which Joseph would have taken in his father's estate had he survived his mother now belongs to his four infant children, has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The court holds, by Justice McLaughlin, that the son Joseph, immediately upon the death of his father, took a vested remainder in his father's estate, the enjoyment of which, however, was postponed until the death of the life tenant, and was dependent upon his surviving her. In other words, he took an estate which, immediately upon the death of the testator vested, but which, by express provisions of the will, was subject to be divested by the happening of a specified contingency, which was his death before the death of the life tenant. The son having died before the widow, his issue, immediately upon the death of the widow, Deborah, was substituted in and took the place of Joseph under the will of the testator.

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CREDIT INSURANCE.—Judgment was given, by direction of the Court, at Trial Term, in favor of James Talcott, on the trial of his suit against the National Credit Insurance Company, upon a five-thousand-dollar policy issued to him by the defendant, against loss from insolvency of those to whom he should sell goods between March 11, 1892, and March 11, 1893, in excess of five-eighths of 1 per cent. of the amount of the total sales during this period. The plaintiff's claim was based upon a single transaction with Albert Crenshaw & Co. of Philadelphia, who failed on Oct. 28, 1892. At this date they owed the plaintiff nearly $34,000, against which he held a large quantity of dress goods consigned to him by them for sale. These goods were sold from time to time thereafter and the net proceeds were credited to the account. They were not all disposed of until about Jan. 1, 1897. After deducting the expenses, &c., there remained a balance of $5,000. The defendant claimed that the amount realized from the consigned goods should be apportioned ratably between the $10,000 of debt which the policy covered and the $24,000 which it did not cover. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has directed a modification of the judgment. The Court decides that under this policy sums realized after insolvency should simply be deducted in full, and not apportioned between the insured and uninsured part of the debt contracted wholly during the period of the policy; but holds that it was error to include in the claim interest upon the advance, which accrued subsequent to July 27, 1893, the date when the action was begun, the sale of the goods not being a condition precedent to the bringing of the action. "After July 27, 1893, the only default for which the plaintiff could recover was the defendant's default in not paying what was due on that day. This default is represented by interest on the verdict, and that is all to which the plaintiff is entitled. It follows that interest accruing on an advance subsequent to July 27, 1893, should have been excluded from the claim, and the judgment must be modified accordingly."

BOY MAY BE A SUICIDE.

A Companion of Albert Plumb Says He Jumped into the North River and Was Drowned.

The police yesterday sent out a general alarm for Albert Plumb, a boy, twelve years of age, of 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, who has been missing since Friday, and who, according to the statement of a playmate of his, committed suicide that day by jumping into the North River off the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Young Plumb had been a pupil of the school in One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, but had been playing truant for nearly a month, and spent most of the time playing ball. The boy's parents had had much trouble with him for playing truant, and about a month ago Miss Wilson, the Principal of the school, complained directly to Mrs. Plumb of his frequent absences. Mrs. Plumb threatened to send Albert to another school, and as he promised to be good she thought no more of the affair.

Harry Seipel, eight years old, who lives in Eighth Avenue, often accompanied Plumb home, and when Mr. Plumb, the father, heard that the boys played truant he forbade Seipel to come to the house. But the boys continued to meet outside.

On Friday last Plumb went to the school and handed Miss Wilson a letter purporting to have come from his mother, asking Miss Wilson to excuse the boy until Monday. Miss Wilson sent for Mrs. Plumb, who said the letter was a forgery, and she left the school, taking her son with her. Miss Wilson said yesterday she had not seen the boy since.

When Mrs. Plumb took Albert home she threatened to tell his father, and told him that he must not go out of the house that day. She locked up his hat and coat. Soon after she went out, and when she returned the boy had disappeared, having taken an old coat. It was learned that after leaving home. Albert met the Seipel boy. What he told his mother that night, and to a reporter yesterday, was that when they neared the river Albert told him that his father had bought a new horsewhip to flog him with for playing truant, and he was afraid.

Harry went on to say: "When we got to the dock we played a little, and then Albert gave me his ball and cap and said he was going to jump into the river. Then he said 'Good bye!' and jumped in. He came up and tried to catch the ladder, but could not, and then went down again, and I did not see him any more.

"There was a man with a red mustache on the dock, and he saw Bertie come up and go down, and asked me who he was. I told him and gave him Bertie's address, and the man said he would go and tell Bertie's mother. Then I went home."

That man has never been seen.

Mrs. Seipel said that when her boy first told her about Albert Plumb's death she did not believe the story, as the boys of the neighborhood often gave false alarms about some boy being drowned. But when he said that he had met Albert's younger brother, who took from him Albert's ball and cap, she became alarmed.

At the dock at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, an old man named Pete, in charge of the boats there, said yesterday that the boys were not there in the afternoon when Harry Seipel says Albert jumped in.

STABBED HIS WIFE IN COURT.

Duffy Was About to be Committed for Non-Support, When He Made the Attack.

Just as his wife, Lizzie, was about to enter a complaint of abandonment and non-support against him in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday afternoon, Timothy Duffy sprang upon her with a knife and cut an ugly gash in her cheek. He was about to follow up his attack with another blow as his wife lay upon the floor when he was seized by the court officers. Duffy fought like a demon, but was overpowered and handcuffed.

Mrs. Duffy's mother, who was in court, rushed forward and, holding her daughter in her arms, stanched the flow of blood until an ambulance surgeon arrived from the Flower Hospital and dressed the wound.

The stabbing took place almost directly in front of Magistrate Brann, who was on the bench, and when the excitement had subsided he looked at Duffy sternly and said:

"I will see to it that you are sent to State prison for a good long time for this."

A complaint for felonious assault was immediately made against Duffy, the Magistrate holding him without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Duffys live at 302 First Avenue, and Monday Mrs. Duffy secured a warrant for her husband for calling her vile names and threatening to kill her. Court Officer Gerber arrested Duffy, but found no weapons when he searched him.

Magistrate Brann asked Duffy if he would pay his wife $5 a week alimony, and when he answered that he would not the Magistrate ordered him committed to the workhouse, and the complaint was about to be made out when the stabbing occurred.

TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Leitzenger's Sweetheart Refused to Marry Him—He May Die.

Louisa Bohlinger, who keeps a boarding house at 12 Stuyvesant Street, was shot in the right arm in a restaurant at 409½ Third Avenue yesterday afternoon by a discarded lover, Alfred Leitzenger, who then turned the weapon on himself, inflicting a probably fatal wound in the right lung. Leitzenger was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Miss Bohlinger, after having her wound dressed, was removed to her home.

Some time ago Leitzenger became a boarder in Miss Bohlinger's house, and took a strong fancy to the landlady, who rejected his overtures. Finally Leitzenger's attentions became so annoying that in order to get rid of him she decided to sell her boarding house, and was to have completed the final arrangements for the transfer yesterday.

For the past two or three days Miss Bohlinger had remained away from home and Leitzenger had been hunting for her. Yesterday afternoon he went to Henry Schoon's restaurant, knowing him to be a friend of Miss Bohlinger, and told him he would give him $10 if he found out where she was. He had no sooner uttered the words than the object of his affections entered, Leitzenger greeting her with a smile and saying, pleasantly, "Good Day, Louisa."

Miss Bohlinger returned the salutation, when Leitzenger suddenly exclaimed:

"Louisa, will you marry me now?"

"No," she answered, firmly, "not now or any other time."

Enraged at the reply, Leitzenger then drew a revolver and fired.

Hill and Burns in Jail.

Charles Hill and John Burns were yesterday committed to jail on a charge of murder. They were arraigned before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn. They are the men who were mixed up in the deadly affray at 158 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, on April 2, in which Albert B. Carrington was stabbed to death. Burns and Mrs. Carrington were shot by Carrington, but have recovered.

Boy Killed by an Engine.

John Fleming, sixteen years old, of 250 John Street, Harrison, N. J., while on his way to work at Jersey City yesterday morning, was struck by a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train at Sanford's Crossing, on the Harrison Meadows, and instantly killed. The body was taken to the Hoboken Morgue on the train, but was afterward removed to the home of the lad's parents.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST. STORE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

7,000 yards Taffetas in Checks, Stripes and Broché effects,
50 cents per yard.

10,000 yards Novelty Taffetas Silks, in Checks and Stripes,
65 cents per yard.

10,000 yards Stripes, Checks and Polka Dots,—Taffetas or Satin ground,
75 cents per yard.

6,000 yards rich Colored Brocade Taffetas,
$1.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ONLY CROKER MEN ON GUARD

The Tammany Leader Puts His Political Household in Shape for Absence in England.

HE WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY

May Be Gone Till August—His Close Friends Elected to the Board of Sachems Last Night.

Richard Croker announced yesterday that he would sail for England on Saturday on the Cunard steamship Campania. He said that he had important business interests in England requiring immediate attention, and that in spite of rumors to the contrary he would sail on Saturday, whether or not war is declared before then.

"If there is no war," said Mr. Croker, "there will be no need of a hasty return, and if my immediate return is not necessary I shall probably stay abroad two or three months. In any event, I shall be home by August to take part in the State campaign."

Since he has decided to go abroad, Mr. Croker has determined to leave none but stanch Croker men on guard in the Tammany organization, and one step toward that end was taken last night at the meeting of the Tammany Society, in the basement of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. A new Board of Sachems was elected, and, although Mr. Croker was not present, his plans were carried out to the letter, for the board is made up of men in whom he has implicit confidence. Corporation Counsel John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, William Astor Chanler, Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, Fire Commissioner Scannell, Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Randolph Guggenheimer, Senator Featherson, District Attorney Gardiner, John Kelly, Park Commissioner Clausen, and John Fox were elected Sachems, with Thomas F. Smith, Secretary; Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer; Dr. John T. Nagle, Sagamore, and John A. Boyle, Wiskinkie.

The last-mentioned office was formerly held by Daniel M. Donegan, who used to collect the tithes from office holders for the organization. His successor, Mr. Boyle, is an employe of the Register's Office, and was formerly collector for the old Eighteenth, now Twentieth, Assembly District, when Mr. Croker was the district leader there.

The new Board of Sachems before the installation of officers next month will select a Grand Sachem, but it is probable that Tax Commissioner Feitner will be re-elected, as he is one of the "Croker Old Guard." Thomas F. Smith, the new Secretary of the society, takes the place of John B. McGoldrick, whose place as Clerk of the City Court at a salary of $4,500, he obtained a few weeks ago. Among the outgoing Board of Sachems were many of John C. Sheehan's old friends, and one of the board was Mr. Sheehan. Hugh J. Grant, Nathan Straus, and County Clerk Sohmer were also members of the outgoing board.

REPUBLICAN SUPERVISOR WINS.

Smith Cox Declared to be Elected in Queens County.

Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Long Island City, yesterday decided the contest for Supervisor in that part of the town of Hempstead outside of New York City. The returns showed Smith Cox, Republican, elected by twelve majority, but John Carl, Democrat, contested the election and asked for a mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers to count forty-eight votes thrown out as defective, which he said should have been credited to him.

The alleged defective ballots were attached to the papers in the case submitted to Judge Maddox, and in his decision he says the ballots should have been marked on the back for identification and should have been counted by the Election Board for the candidate for whom they were cast. Then the ballots should have been turned over to the Town Board, where their legality would be tested. The Court said this had not been done, and denied the application. Judge Maddox said he had examined the ballots in dispute, and in his opinion all were defective but six. This would have elected Cox by six anyway. The complexion of the Queens County Board of Supervisors will not be changed by the decision. It is Democratic.

THE TRIAL OF "THE" ALLEN.

A Detective Says He Made Bets at the Defendant's Place.

The jury was completed yesterday morning for the trial of "The" Allen, charged with maintaining a poolroom at 513 West Broadway. In the afternoon Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier opened for the prosecution. He gave a description of Allen's place, and said there were in it blackboards, telegraph instruments, and other accessories of poolrooms.

The first witness called was Detective Anthony Baltz of Inspector Grant's staff, who testified that he visited the place thirteen times before the indictment was found. He always went into a four-foot square entrance on the ground floor and knocked at a door. A man behind the door raised a wicket, peered out, and then let him in. He went through another door in the same way, and up a flight of stairs, where there were two doors. On one door was a placard on which was printed, "Office of the Dramatic Agency." On the other door was a placard bearing the words, "West End Club."

He was let in through one of the doors, and found himself in a large room where there was a crowd of men and boys. They were betting on horses. He did not see Allen in the place until after the indictment was found. The witness bet on the horses himself in the place. Sometimes he won and sometimes he lost.

Hoboken School Commissioners.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken appointed four Commissioners of Public Instruction yesterday. They were: President Edward Russ, Democrat, reappointed; Timothy J. Dooley, Democrat, to succeed Arthur J. Phelan, who resigned when he was appointed as a policeman; Philip Waldheim, Republican, to succeed Arthur Seitz, Republican, and George H. Bell, Republican, to succeed Dr. Henry B. Rue, Republican, who declined a reappointment. The new Commissioners were appointed for a term of two years. Within an hour after they were officially notified of their appointment they met with the four hold-over Commissioners and reorganized the School Board for the ensuing year. President Edward Russ and Secretary W. A. Kerr were re-elected without opposition.

If any one can prove to us that our $3 Derby, in material or workmanship, is not as good as any Derby made he'll be doing us, as well as our customers, a real service—but we believe it is as good.

Furnishings.

There's only one fault with our "Tip-Top" umbrella; it's so good that to leave one carelessly around is taxing poor human nature almost beyond endurance.

$5 and $5.50.

Shoes.

You'll soon grow accustomed to our queer ways of telling what our shoes are made of, and how.

Shoes for men; for sports, for rough service, for dress.

For boys too, and all the other things boys wear—clothes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A POLICEMAN'S BUSY DAY.

Knittle and His Companions Arrested Many Sunday Desecrators for Various Offenses.

An illustration of the activity of Policeman Alexander Knittle and his fellow-peacemakers of the Eldridge Street Station, while on a sleuthing assignment, was afforded yesterday in the Essex Market Police Court, where Magistrate Flammer passed judgment upon some twenty persons gathered in Sunday afternoon by the zealous policeman in a four hours' cruise about the immediate district. Capt. Stephenson of the Eldridge Street Station said that Knittle's performance was by no means a record in his district, but only an example of an ordinary Sunday afternoon's exertion. Magistrate Flammer fined or sentenced to confinement a large part of the policeman's haul.

After his Sunday dinner Policeman Knittle disguised himself as a citizen, and, in company with several of his companions of the police force in similar attire, began work. Within thirty minutes Knittle arrested a lad for shooting craps, his companions being too fleet of foot to share his fate. Fifteen minutes later Policeman Knittle uncovered a bevy of crapshooters, and, throwing out his skirmishers, secured four urchins.

Matthew Probo of 47 Ludlow Street was painting a pushcart when the citizen policeman hove in his offing. Along with a pot of paint as evidence, he was taken to the station and locked up for desecrating the Sabbath. This was two hours after the first sortie. Two Bayard Street citizens were discovered repairing a wagon, not fifteen minutes later, and they were immediately locked up. John Sullivan and Frank Sullivan, claiming residence in Port Chester, ten minutes after the Bayard Street episode, succeeded in convincing Policeman Knittle that they were intoxicated. Max Blumberg of 56 Montrose Street, Brooklyn, at the station house was considered offensively noisy in asserting that the arrest of the Sullivans was not justified, and he joined the incarcerated colony.

Knittle then took another stroll, and was soon back in company with Esther Brickman, an Allen Street young woman, whom he accused of undue forwardness. Two more alleged shooters of craps were added to his tally, and the policeman returned to find David Black selling shirts in Hester Street. Martha Smith, while sitting on a stoop in Hester Street, was encountered by the policeman on his way to the station with Black, and she also was persuaded to accept his escort to the station, where she was held on the charge of being unable to care for herself. The policeman was a trifle weary by this time, and after adding several alleged crap players to the long list on the blotter he was released from duty.

Five youths, charged with shooting craps, were fined $3 each by Magistrate Flammer. The Ludlow Street artist was discharged. One of the Bayard Street pair was fined $3 and the other was discharged. The Sullivans and Blumberg were released, the Allen Street young woman got five days. Black paid $3 for freedom, and Martha Smith was discharged. The other crap shooters were discharged after words of good advice.

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS TESTIFIES.

She Talks in Her Own Behalf Regarding Her Sanity.

The Supreme Court Commissioners and Sheriff's jury yesterday continued the inquiry into the sanity of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers, the Spiritualist, who deeded all her property to her second husband, Dr. Henry B. Rogers, a professional medium, whose wife had divorced him.

Detective Sergeant Henry P. Fole told how he broke up a séance in Rogers's house on Nov. 24, 1896, and caught Mathilda Chadwick, who was posing as a spirit.

Mrs. Beach-Rogers then herself took the stand and laid the blame for all her troubles on her children. In 1895 she went to Europe, and returned on Jan. 6, 1896. Her husband had just died, and the shock prostrated her. Then she again went to Europe with the approval of her children.

"You were in Bloomingdale in 1891. Tell us why," was demanded of her.

"The first thing I knew was when I got there with the Hon. Dr. Corning. I was induced to go there to see a patient who would, I was told, make a good medium. When I got there I was forced into the asylum by a man and two women."

Mrs. Rogers then told how a writ of habeas corpus was taken out for her by Bronson Murray, the President of the Anti-Kidnapping Society, and that she was taken away by her husband.

She told of her last trip through Europe, and said she invited Dr. Rogers and his wife to accompany her. They did so. She had not then heard anything against Dr. Rogers's moral character.

Bronson Murray told of his visit to Mrs. Beach with regard to the habeas corpus proceeding. He said that he was a Spiritualist, but not a fool. He had known Mrs. Beach about twenty years, and always considered her sane.

The investigation was adjourned until Thursday.

For Charles W. Hackett's Funeral.

Secretary Fox of the Republican State Committee said last night that few arrangements had been made for the funeral of Chairman Charles W. Hackett. Mrs. Hackett will leave Palatka, Fla., with the body at 5 o'clock this morning, arriving in this city Wednesday afternoon. Then the body will be taken to Utica on a special train. The funeral will be held on Thursday. It is thought that the members of the Republican State Committee will attend in a body. Yesterday Gov. Black telegraphed to Secretary Fox, asking if he could be of any aid to Mrs. Hackett. The message was forwarded to her.

Rumored Jersey City Appointments.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that Mayor Hoos would appoint Adolph Walter, a jeweler, to be a Police Commissioner, John Erickson a locomotive engineer, and the Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, to be Fire Commissioner, and Gen. William Heppenheimer and Jacob Ringle to be Finance Commissioners. Mr. Walter is a candidate for the place held by Police Commissioner John P. Feeney, whose term will expire on the 23d. Mr. Feeney wants to be reappointed, and has the backing of Robert Davis. After an interview with the Mayor yesterday, he said: "I haven't a show for the appointment. It will go to Walter."

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

About Bicycles.

To the uninitiated all Bicycles look very much alike, and people are justified in fighting shy of machines they don't know much about. We sold thousands of Gold Standard wheels last year and backed each one with a substantial guarantee, but we're under obligations to do better this year—we want you to come and see the

"O'Neill" at $30,

if only to see. Nothing we can say will advertise it as thoroughly as five minutes spent in the department.

All the materials used in its construction have been carefully selected, and every piece has been thoroughly tested. The frames are made of 1 1-4 inch Shelby weldless cold-drawn steel tubing, 1 3-8 inch head, with D shaped fork. The joints are flush, with long tapered inside reinforcements. The hubs, cups and cones have had special care. The crank hanger and crank is an improvement on the famous Fauber patent. The balls are retained on the cones and enable the rider to take the crank and bearings out in a half minute without disturbing the crank cups. The rims are in one-piece wood. The tires are the best that the celebrated Peoria Rubber Mfg. Co. know how to turn out.

THE O'NEILL—A popular wheel at the standard price, and no better wheel at any price.

There are lots of cheap, second-rate wheels around town, and the markets will be flooded as the season grows. An ordinary bicycle can be slapped together for $30, and there are plenty of stores willing to sell them at $35, but you run your chance. We have no room here for inferior goods of any sort, and in having made to our order strictly first-class bicycles to sell at THIRTY DOLLARS we make the lowest possible price at which reputable machines will be sold at this season.

Our guarantee stands behind that of the manufacturer for the season of 1898. Bring your expert friends!

Golf Clubs.

Two special things in Golf Clubs ready this morning. They are:

"The Oxford" special wood clubs made of selected dogwood and persimmon, shafts of finest split hickory	98c
"The Oxford"—Special iron clubs—drop forged and well finished	98c
"The Oxford"—Best quality wooden clubs—made of the finest clear selected dogwood, persimmon or compressed hickory, steam bent, finished by hand and guaranteed	$1.38
"The Oxford"—Best quality iron clubs - - - - - - -	98c

All clubs hand forged—with hosts of styles, shapes and weights to choose from.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

GEN. BOOTH ARRIVES.

In Event of War He May Send a Division of the Salvation Army to Cuba.

Gen. William Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, arrived in the city yesterday from his campaign through the West and Canada, and was greeted at the Salvation Army headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, by a tremendous crowd, the majority wearing the army uniform.

Gen. Booth is about to open a campaign in this city, where he expects to do much good. He said his trip had been highly successful, and he had been greeted enthusiastically everywhere. He said he wished to see the suffering among the Cubans stopped. He thought if the United States should take a firm stand that Spain would back down and the country would be saved a lot of trouble and expense.

"The trouble in Cuba must be stopped," he said. "I think there will be a civil war in Spain, but I don't think they will ever have a republic in Cuba, because none of the Spaniards are republicans. In case of war the Salvation Army will try to relieve suffering, especially among the women and children, and perhaps I may send a division to Cuba, as we have a corps each in Florida and Jamaica, which could easily stand the Cuban climate."

Gen. Booth will open his campaign in Carnegie Hall this evening, and the final meeting will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House a week from to-night, when Gen. B. F. Tracy will preside over the gathering.

Gold Badge for Sheriff Dunn.

A gold badge of office will be presented to Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn by his staff and the attachés of his office to-night at Shanley's, Forty-third Street and Broadway. If worn frequently this badge will be likely to give him, in nautical parlance, a "list to port." Its cost, including a five-hundred-dollar diamond, is to be about $1,400. In connection with the presentation there will be oratory and good cheer.

Lecture by John Graham Brooks.

Dr. John Graham Brooks will address the monthly conference of the Charity Organization Society this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Addresses will also be delivered by Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell and Mr. William I. Nichols.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinée To-morrow, Under the Red Robe. LAST WEEK. Last Sat. Mat. THE CONQUERORS.
MONDAY NEXT—APRIL 25,
WM. H. CRANE
and his admirable company will present a new farcical play, entitled
HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR
By Charles Henry Meltzer and A. E. Lancaster.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS THURSDAY.

Daly's TO-NIGHT and every evening, 8:15.
La POUPEE,
(THE DOLL GIRL,)
A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordinneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gillman in the cast. Mats. To-morrow & Sat.
Children Half Price to all Matinées.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
"A New York Play for New Yorkers."—Ev'g Sun.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
The Moth and the Flame.
Seats ready four weeks in advance.

5th AV. THEATRE, B'way and 28th St. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
In the Successful New Double Bill,
LOVE FINDS THE WAY.
A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.
Seat Sale Two Weeks Ahead.

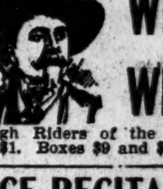
AMERICAN DOUBLE BILL. 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
BILLEE TAYLOR,
I PAGLIACCI in English
ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. WED. MAT., 25c.
Next week—CARMEN, (in English.)

FAIR—Adath Israel—OF WEST HARLEM. Grand Central Palace, 43d St. and Lex. Av. To-night—LADIES' NIGHT. One Week, Afternoon and Evening. Concerts by Old Guard Band and Others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION..........25c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ONLY 5 DAYS MORE. DON'T DELAY.
MAD. SQ. GARDEN. Twice Daily, at 2 and 8:15.



BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

LAST DANCE-RECITAL
of ELIZABETH BIOREN DUNCAN and ISADORA DUNCAN,
Berkeley Lyceum, 19 West 44th Street,
Friday Afternoon, April 22, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $2.00, may be obtained from the patronesses or at the Berkeley Lyceum Box Office.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Hayes and Lytton, O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, Thatcher and Marble, Sig. Vanni, Carr and Jordan, Goggin and Davis, Binns and Binns, The Electro-Rama, and others.

EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night, last times, Strauss's "The Bat"; Wed., Thur., Fri., and Sat. mat., Musical Comedy as Benefit for Franz Mueller, "Ladies Price Swimmers"; Sat. eve., only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Manager Conried as "Dr. Klaus."

CARNEGIE HALL.
Saturday, April 23d, at 2:30. LAST RECITAL. JOSEF HOFMANN
Seats at Schuberth's and box office.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

OLYMPIA. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

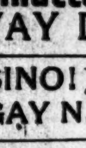
BIJOU MATINEES WED. & SAT. TO-NIGHT
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

WALLACKS Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
The BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison av.
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
HENRY MILLER. LAST 5 NIGHTS. THE MASTER.
April 25—Richard Mansfield in "The First Violin."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, THE BRIDE-ELECT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.



SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST.
Matinée To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST

CASINO! Walter Jones & Great Co. Last 5 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
IN GAY N.Y. Nxt Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. MAT. SAT.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE, and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th av. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
DIGBY BELL, With Laura Joyce Bell and original company in
THE HOOSIER DOCTOR.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. ADA REHAN.
To-night, The Country Girl and Lilli Tse.

COLUMBUS NEVER AGAIN.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS
in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GETTYSBURG.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION, MONTE CARLO.